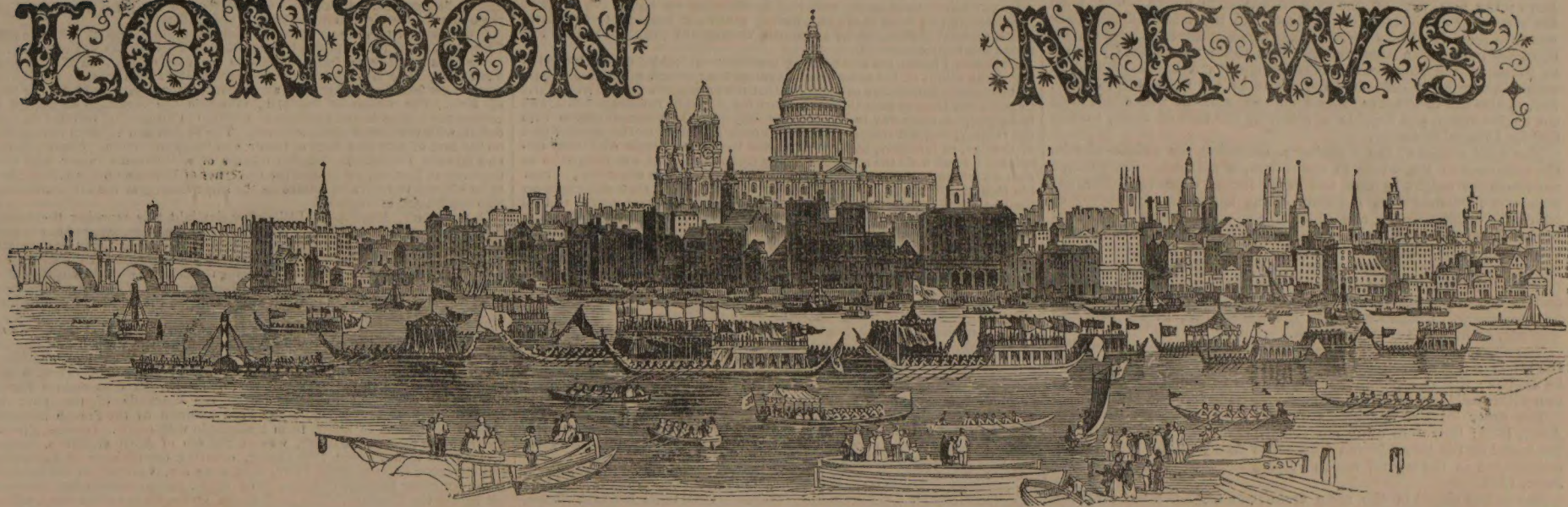


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1843.

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[SIXPENCE.]

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CORONATION.

The past week has furnished us with another anniversary of the coronation of her Majesty, an event always pregnant with happy congratulation, and recorded by the people in a sincere spirit of national joy. The cannon booms with stately echoes along the sunny hills, the bells roll their loud and stirring merriment upon the popular ear, the voice of festive holiday speaks blithely out, and there is a spirited and healthy tone of general cheerfulness in the demeanour of the thousands of loyal subjects who once more welcome the hour which confirmed the young Victoria upon her throne, and gave her to hold queendom of the greatest empire of the world. All this is as it should be. It proves that there is no disappointment in the national heart—that the Sovereign has fulfilled her calling, and gathered the graces of popularity among the blessings of her reign; in a word, that she is surrounded with an atmosphere of *personal* love, in which her people are as happy as herself. But other and higher thoughts than are so far suggested present themselves to the reflection of the Christian and the philosopher upon the recurrence of the anniversary which celebrates the crowning of Victoria the First. A glance at the past—at the auspicious reality of the imposing ceremony, now become matter of history—is enough to call up bright memories of the abounding hope and joy which then filled the bosom of the nation. Men fixed glad eyes upon their young and beautiful Monarch as upon a star in whose sweet radiance they deemed they could discover consolation, prosperity, and peace. She seemed as it were the fair harbinger of a long reign of blessings—of a reign which should lift up the hopes of the people, comfort the poor, expand commerce, give wings and impetus to trade, be fraught with moral, religious, and political civilization, and hush the tramp of war in the world's homes.

A few years have past, and have they realized these fond and sanguine aspirations? or have they only taught another great moral lesson of the powerlessness of even the fairest ambition, supported by the highest destiny, to convert a nation into the Eutopia of social and political happiness, so that its empire shall not be greater than its content! The wilfulness of Governments will have its way; and even under the fair sway of a pure and gentle woman, a large amount of sorrow and distress and wrong may be suffered to sink into the heart of a community.

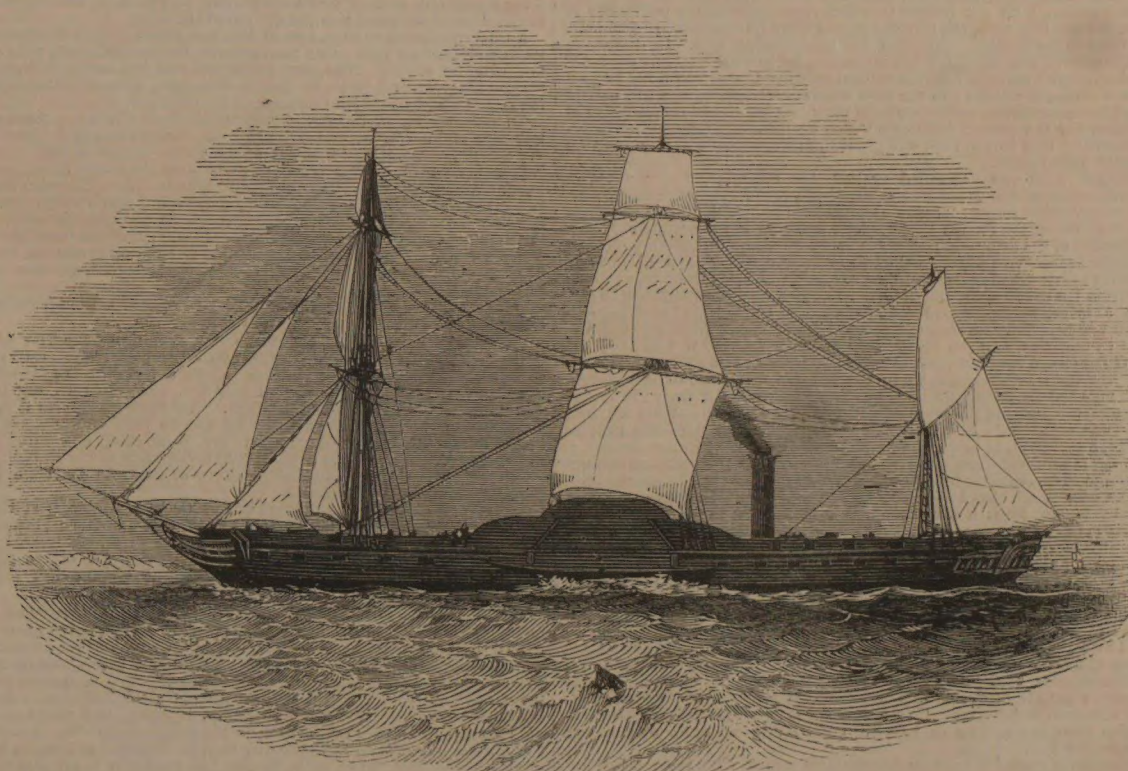
We do not thus insinuate that there has been any disappointment to the people from the reign of Victoria. Personally she has learned to live in their hearts, and wherever the influences of the throne could extend, they have been most genial and eloquent of good effect. She has identified herself with her subjects, most fairly and familiarly, and, as she loves them dearly, must know them well. Her marriage gratified them, and its fruits gave fresh food for gratulation, while her conduct as wife and mother has inspired a reverence and respect which hold graceful kindred with the popular esteem.

And yet even under one so good and so much regarded we cannot, without waiving the strict integrity of truth, declare that national interests have been much advanced, or national happiness much extended, or that the people have been rendered as content in their condition as they confess themselves to be fortunate in their Queen. Fulfillments have not equalled the brightness of auspices, and the strongest Governments have not been able to surround themselves with the popularity which attaches to the throne. It is, moreover, a bitter sadness to reflect amid the surface festivity which pervades the Coronation holiday—amid the cannons' loud boast of joy and the vaunting merriment of the pealing steeples—how many hearts are alive only to the utterance of discontent and suffering, and can afford to those lively demonstrations no other sympathy than a sigh. It is sad to find commerce languishing and trade drooping its inactive limbs, in a word, such a depression of the functions of the social body as betrays a weakness commensurate with its distress; and amid all this to hear the loud distraction of political agitation, and to find riot and disaffection strangling the hopes of peace. These are evils which the best of sovereigns could not remedy alone—which good government and vigorous legislation only can overcome; and for these the people are now invoking the Exe-

cutive with heart and soul. The call for a Poor-law with some charity in its spirit—for the means of religious instruction—for education for their wretched and depraved—for a political economy that shall infuse into the machine of Government life and power and honesty of purpose—for the exercise of public as well as individual benevolence—for the strengthening of national virtue, and the repression of the crimes of wealth. The faltering revenue which burthens them with an intolerable and grinding income-tax, can never become firm until we bless the people with a few of these results; and some of the most palpable wrongs of the community might be well redressed at once. There is that gaunt and grievous curse—the Poor-law. It might, with one mighty peal of exultation from the people's universal voice, be rased from the statute-book of the land. In England its abolition would pour a gushing flood of ecstasy into the spirit of the people; while the annihilation of its miseries in Ireland, would go far to hush the canting fury of Repeal. In the progress of moral and religious education giant strides are to

be made by the Church, by the Government, by the aristocracy, and by all denominations of the people; and yet this good work is allowed to grow halt and maim under the withering influence of hopeless party strife. How does that curse of party sear and blight and paralyse the best energies of civilisation, and the noblest ambitions of public men!

But let the nation now or never look to the Government and to its representatives, under the constitution, to work out a regeneration of affairs, to dispel some of the clouds that are upon us, to cheer the drooping spirit of the land, so that when gay anniversaries greet us in the round of time, and such events as the coronation of our beloved Sovereign bring with them their pleasures of memory, their annual blush of joy, the happiness of the people may not be shadowed with the dark influences of either wretchedness or wrong; but, rather that a revived pride and a refreshed confidence in their governors may enable them to confess a contentment as sweet as the graces which surround their Sovereign, and a prosperity as abounding as the virtues which adorn her throne.



HER MAJESTY'S STEAM FRIGATE PENELOPE.

There is no vessel in the British navy which has excited so much attention in the nautical world as this extraordinary steam frigate, which has been converted from a 46 gun sailing frigate to a war steamer, of a magnitude unequalled in our own or any foreign service, with an armament that will enable her to bid defiance to any two line-of-battle ships, especially as her steam will give her the means of taking a commanding position. She is one of the old French "Hebe" class of frigates, of which there are now between thirty and forty in ordinary at the various ports, all of them in good condition, but quite useless, in consequence of their being unable to cope with the large class of frigates which have lately been introduced into the navies of all the maritime powers. She has been elongated 63 feet, having been cut in half, and lengthened to that extent. In this additional space, which has been given to her right amidships, her engines and boilers are placed, together with 600 tons of coals, leaving her original dimensions as a frigate for her armament and men. Some idea may be formed of her great capability and power from the fact that, in addition to her own crew of three hundred officers and men, she can accommodate a thousand soldiers, with provisions and water for the whole, for a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope. Her armament will consist of two large ten-inch pivot guns, of 84 cwt each, eight sixty-eight pounders, able to fire both shot and shell, and fourteen thirty-two pounders, making a total of twenty-four guns of this immense caliber. She has two steam engines, which are believed to be of the greatest power of any that have yet been made, either for marine or other purposes; the power of the engines conjointly is nearly 700 horses, although the nominal power is stated at only 625 horses. The diameter of the cylinders is 92 inches, and the length of stroke nearly

seven feet; every part of the engines and boilers is made adequate in capacity and strength for 700 horses' power.

The engines are made upon what is called the direct-action principle, that is, the power is transmitted direct from the piston to the main axis, without the intervention of side levers or beams; they are upon the same plan as the engines of the Cyclops, Gorgon, Geyser, and many other steam frigates belonging to H. M. steam marine.

The condensers of the Penelope's engines are made upon the tubular plan of Mr. Samuel Hall's patent. There are two of them, each containing 7000 tubes, every tube being 6 feet 8 inches long. If the tubes of the two condensers were placed end to end they would reach a distance of upwards of 18 miles. The cold water is forced through the tubular condensers by four large double-action pumps, two to each condenser, which are placed on each side the air-pumps, and are worked by rods connected to the air-pump cross-heads.

The cylinders are each furnished with four distinct slide valves, two of which serve for the admission of steam, and two for the escape of the spent steam to the condensers; and the gear for working the slides is so arranged that the admission of steam into the cylinders may be cut off at one third of the stroke, at three fourths of the stroke, or at any intermediate portion of the stroke as may be required.

There are four boilers on the tubular plan, each boiler having five fire-places, that is, in all twenty fire-places; the boilers are arranged lengthways in the vessel with the fire-places (ten of a side) facing the sides of the vessel, so that the two stoke-holes or firing-places are one on the starboard, and one on the larboard side of the vessel. In a recess formed between the two foremost boilers is the step for the mainmast, which consequently stands nearly in the centre of the engine and boiler room.

The chimney is placed at the after end of the two after boilers, at a distance of 17 feet in the clear abait the mainmast. The four boilers are each furnished with separate safety-valves, shut-off-valves, feed-pipes and other apparatus, so that any one, two, three, or all four boilers can be used at one time.

It should be observed that, to convert the *Penelope* into a steam frigate, it was found requisite to give her considerable additional length; to accomplish this the vessel was cut in two in midships; the fore part of the vessel was then drawn away from the after part a distance of 62 feet, and the intermediate space was then filled in with new work; the frigate is therefore now 63 feet 6 inches longer than when she was first built; the 63 feet 6 inches so added to the ship serves as the engine and boiler room, and within this space is contained the whole of the machinery, boiler, &c., as also the coal-boxes ranged on each side the whole length of the engine-room, and capable of receiving 600 tons of coals, that is, fuel for 16 days' steaming.

The total weight of the machinery, including the paddle-wheels, the boilers, and the water in the boilers, is 435 tons. Each of the paddle-shafts weighs 11 tons, and is 22 inches diameter. The engines are furnished with a disconnecting apparatus, by means of which the paddle-wheels, one or both, can at any time be disconnected from the engines, and cast loose: the apparatus consists of two strong bolts, connected with the paddle-wheel crank, by forcing out or withdrawing of which bolts the connecting or disconnecting is effected. To assist in the connecting or disconnecting the wheels, and for other operations, each wheel is furnished with a brake lever, or compressor, by means of which the wheels can, in the roughest weather, be held fast in any position.

The chimney of the boiler is constructed on the ordinary plan; but the lower part is so arranged that a telescope-funnel can at any time be applied; that is, a chimney made in parts to slide into or shut up one within another, so that the whole may be lowered out of sight.

The order for the *Penelope's* engines was given on the 27th April, 1842: they were quite completed, ready for fixing on board the vessel by the 1st of March last. The fixing of the engines was commenced in the second week of April, and completed on the 21st June, 1843.

She will be rigged in the same manner as when she was a sailing frigate, with the exception of having no yards and sails on her mainmast. The engraving we have given of her represents her as she will be when sailing and not steaming. Her engines were tried on Thursday, when she made an experimental trip down the river, and were found to answer admirably, working with the most perfect ease, and without causing any perceptible vibration. She is 245 feet long, and of 1780 tons.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—(From our own Correspondent.)—PARIS, June 27, 1843.—Private letters received this morning from Andalusia and Catalonia give us certain that a steady reaction in favour of Espartero was operating amongst all classes of the people, and that little or no doubt was entertained that the Regent would succeed in putting down the insurrection. The patriots of Barcelona are far from being sanguine as to ultimate success. They publish pompous proclamations, decree laws, and call for forced contributions; but their hearts are heavy, their spirits are damped each time they regard Montjuich, or hear the name of the truly brave Echalecia pronounced. Let but Espartero give the Andalusian even a slight taste of military discipline and the whole insurrection will dwindle away, and French men-of-war be called into requisition to convey the leaders to hospitable France. He assured that even Prim, the renowned *belletrant* deputy, will wait in Catalonia so long as his retreat into France is secured. His threat to keep up a guerilla warfare in the mountains is sheer nonsense, and he is well aware that he could not carry it into execution. The mountaineers are led by their priests; they are superstitious and headstrong, but faithful to their principles; those principles are monarchial; and had the cause of Don Carlos been well conducted, he would have found his greatest strength in the mountains of the principality. Prim has raised the standard of ultra-radicalism, and they have a horror of all that emanates from Spanish liberalism. The would-be Liberal of 1833 destroyed their villages; Zurbarán rendered barren whole districts, and shot in cool blood the father and the son. Prim would be driven from the mountains: his presence would be considered as compromising the principles of the hardy mountaineers. The insurrection may, with powerful protection—certain of a retreat—keep the country for a time in a state of civil war; oceans of blood may be shed, but its defeat is certain. I do not believe that Espartero is generally unpopular in Spain, but the Lopezites, the Christinos, and the Afrancesados are decidedly obnoxious to the people. Espartero has justice on his side. In dissolving the Chambers, and changing his ministers, he has used a truly constitutional privilege; and the Spanish people, whether Constitutionalists or Carlists, are strongly attached to the laws which govern them, and will defend him who respects them, and acts within their tenets. Great credit is due to Espartero for the promptitude with which he rewarded Colonel Echalecia, in promoting him to the rank of a general, and conferring on him the title of Count Montjuich.

Marshal Soult has succeeded against the commission—the peace of Europe is secured—the Marshal has his 14,000 men! It is a singular fact, and one that offers subject for serious consideration, particularly to Englishmen, that whilst the French Government declared it impossible to reduce the effective of the army—indeed made it a cabinet question—they of their own accord proposed a serious reduction in their marine. The naval force of France consists, at the present moment, of 24 ships of the line, of which 8 are from 100 to 120 guns, and 16 from 80 to 90 guns; of 29 frigates, 30 corvettes, 52 brigs, 72 flotillas, 49 steam-boats, and 53 transport corvettes—in all, 309 vessels. The Government proposed, and it has been consented to by the commission, that the naval force shall be reduced to 8 ships of the line, 12 frigates, 4 corvettes, and 31 brigs; to be laid up in ordinary, 12 ships of the line and 4 frigates; 4 ships of the line and 4 frigates to be stationed in command of the ports. There are to be 8 steam-boats of from 220 to 540 horse power. Thus, in the event of war, taking the vessels laid up, &c. &c., the French could only bring into active service 24 ships of the line, 20 frigates, 8 corvettes, 31 brigs, and 8 steamers—in all, 91 ships.

The latest accounts from Algeria offer little interest; indeed the belligerents seem to be reposing from their late fatigue—from their late victories—for both parties are elated with success. The Duke d'Almalech says Africa about the 25th or 30th; it is intended, as I mentioned in my last, that he only retires as governor-general.

The Prince de Joinville, with his beautiful bride, is expected daily at Brest, from whence they will proceed to the Chateau d'Eu.

The great benefits arising from the judicious interference of the *juge de paix* in France has often been commented on by English writers, and more particularly, I believe, by Lord Brougham. In the hope that this paragraph will attract the attention of some influential member of the Legislature, I have thought proper to give the following statistical statement of the labours of those truly worthy judges. There are distributed over the different departments 2846 *juges de paix*. During the past year they had to investigate 655,374 cases; of this number they succeeded in getting amicably arranged 266,885, and they induced the plaintiffs of 118,441 suits to abandon their pretensions as unjust. I am afraid we could not show as much in England.

I have lately visited Dieppe, and was much struck with the marked improvement which has taken place in the town within the last year, and at the indication everywhere observable of a rapidly increasing commerce. To the election of M. Vavasour, the wealthy manufacturer, as deputy for this department, may be attributed much of the increased prospects alluded to. During the contest he pledged himself that, if elected to the office, he would immediately establish a bank in Dieppe, advance a considerable sum of money for the completion of the harbour, and import there all the American cotton hitherto imported by him through Havre and Rouen—and well has he redeemed his promise. The bank, with a large and solid capital, was opened for business on the 1st of January in the present year. Several hundred labourers are actively employed in the works of the harbour, and no less than nine large American ships with cotton have entered the port within the last few months. As a watering-place Dieppe offers many attractions, and though, owing to the very unseasonable weather which has prevailed hitherto, comparatively few visitors have arrived for the season, the public promenades and the public baths are well attended, and every day brings fresh importations of strangers from England and Paris. The facilities given by the Rouen railroad offer to the Parisians a great temptation to take a trip to the coast, the distance being now easily performed between Paris and Dieppe in eight hours.

During my journey I was much gratified to observe that the crops everywhere appeared healthy and abundant. I never remember having seen the corn land so promising; but, as the soil in this part of Normandy is light and dry, the late heavy rains, which in the southern parts of France have done so much serious damage to the harvest, have been anything but injurious in their effects here. The colza, or rape, which the Normandy farmers plant very extensively, and on which they depend to a great degree for the profitable working of their farms, is, in some places, more or less damaged; but, so far as I can learn, the crop will be an average one. The apple crop, I am sorry to say, will be greatly below an average in quantity, owing to the blight and heavy hailstorms, which have seriously destroyed the fruit throughout the whole district; and as the beverage of the Normandy peasantry is chiefly cider, the falling off in the produce will be seriously felt.

Amongst the advantages proposed to be conferred on the port of Dieppe by M. Vavasour was the establishment of two large and powerful

steamers to ply daily between Brighton and Dieppe, to make the passage in time to reach Paris the same day; and active steps were taken towards the accomplishment of the plan; but the opposition raised against the measure by the townspeople, and particularly the hotel-keepers, led to the abandonment of the scheme for the present. They were fearful that the facilities afforded by this increase of accommodation would issue in the making of Dieppe merely a town of transit for passengers, and with great reason, for only on Sunday last the Steam Navigation Company's boat the *Dart*, bringing with her about sixty passengers, landed there a short time only before the starting of the diligences for Rouen and Paris; the result was, that upwards of thirty passengers who had breakfasted on board the steamer never entered an hotel at all, but, having sent their baggage to the coach-office, amused themselves for an hour in visiting the principal streets, and then took their departure.

At Rouen I found the same feeling prevalent—a decided opposition existing in the minds of the same classes against the railroad. Both innkeepers and diligence proprietors complained that the passengers arrived from Paris in sufficient time to take their departure for Havre by the steam-boats, and to Dieppe, on their way to England, by diligences in communication with the railway, without stopping, either to pass the night or the greater part of the day, as formerly, in Rouen. It was the Rouen people who lately circulated far and wide the infamous report that the railroad was obliged to be shut up for four months to repair the bad work of English engineers. From the 15th of July the Messageries Royales intend placing their diligences on the line, so that passengers from Paris to Dieppe, and *vice-versa*, will be conveyed without change of conveyance, or loss of time, within seven hours from one place to the other.

The accounts of the crops in other parts of France are not so favourable: the heavy rains and hail have done irreparable injury. A violent hailstorm in the department of Maine et Loire lately destroyed all the corn, rye, and fruit; large oak trees were dragged up by the roots, and thrown a considerable distance.

The third sitting of the Geological Society of France will be held on the 20th of September next, at Poitiers. This place has been chosen as offering great resources in granite and fossils of every description.

We have nothing fresh in the musical world. There is some talk of bringing out Rossini's "Italian in Algiers," with a French translation. Report speaks highly favourable of Maria Corini, whose real name is Constance Janssens. This talented singer is very popular in Italy. She appeared with great effect at Venice, Trieste, and Padoona. The Berlin letters make mention of a "Magnificat," the composition of the Earl of Westmoreland, which was performed in the Prussian capital on the 30th of May, with great effect, by 200 members of the Royal Academy of Music.

Great preparations are being made at the Italian Opera for the approaching company. It is said "Maria di Rohan" will be the star of the season. The parts have been already distributed. Madame Grisi takes *Maria di Rohan*, Mario Count Chalais, and Ronconi the *Duke de Chevreuse*. Campagnoli is not re-engaged; he left a few days since for Italy. It is also reported that Donizetti's "Miserere" will be brought out this winter.

The principal dancer at the Royal Theatre at Copenhagen, a Miss Fjeldsted, pupil of M. Bournonville, has turned the heads of the sober Danes, even the most exacted. By order of the King, the Government have provided her with the necessary funds for visiting and studying in Paris, Italy, Germany, and England. A company of French actors, after amusing Bernadotte in the Swedish capital, are now in Copenhagen, and in all probability these fortunate artists will make the tour of Germany. Thalberg is fast recovering from his late indisposition; but it seems that he has given up all idea of going to America.

The parliamentary committee have proposed the following line for the Northern Railway.—From Paris by Amiens and Arras to Douai; from Douai a branch to Valenciennes, to join the Brussels Railway, and another branch to Lille, to join the Ghent Railroad. At Carvan a branch line will be made to Calais, passing through Bethune, Aire, St. Omer, and Watten. From Watten there will be a branch to Dunkirk. I am afraid that, should Boulogne desire a line, she must make one at her own expense.

Soon after I had sent away my last correspondence the following dreadful news reached Paris, and was instantly copied into all the papers.—The son of Lord and Lady Cowley and his wife and family, having received an invitation from his lordship to pass part of the summer in France, quitted Stuttgart, where he is Minister Plenipotentiary, for Paris. At Chateau Thierry, soon after changing horses, one of his daughters, a lovely infant only seven years of age, was standing against the door of the carriage, when, by a sudden jerk, the door opened, and the child falling to the ground fractured his head and was killed on the spot. Lady Wellesley is disconsolate, and refuses to see any company.

A very distinguished sailor, a M. Frederic Mullard, lately died at Calais, aged 56 years. Mullard was a godson of Frederick King of Prussia. It appears that his Majesty, in crossing from Dover to Calais, was overtaken by a violent storm, and great fears were entertained for the safety of the ship and passengers. The pilot, Mullard, at the risk of his life saved that of his Majesty and his suite, composed of 14 persons. On landing, the King asked permission to reward, and that royalty, the brave pilot. After some hesitation, Mullard, with hesitation, replied, "I thank your Majesty, and accept your kind offer: my wife has just been brought to bed of a fine boy, and the greatest favour you can bestow on me is to be his godfather." The King consented, and, as may be expected, did the thing handsomely. The Mullard lately deceased was the godson of the King.

A celebrated donkey race, run at Mons, is much spoken of amongst certain persons of the turf. One hundred and fourteen donkeys were entered, and actually started. The first prize was won by Auguste Populaire, of Stainbruges; second prize by Louis Mousseux, also of Stainbruges; and the third prize by Cyrien Choulier, of Grand Reng.

On the evening of the grand gala at San Carlo the opera commenced at half-past eight o'clock, and did not finish before half-past two o'clock in the morning. After the first act of the opera, "Anna la Prie," the ballet "Assedio di Leyde" was performed, after which the royal family retired, it being now midnight. The hour for the opening of the Theatre San Carlo is fixed at half-past nine o'clock during summer, and rarely closes before one or two o'clock in the morning. The reason for opening so late is, that the promenades, attended by almost everybody, are not over before nine o'clock. The open space which permitted circulating round the *banquettes* of the theatre no longer exists; and the reserved standing places have also been suppressed.

Within the last 48 hours we have had a glimpse of summer, and our railroads of an evening are truly gay and animated.

SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid to the evening of the 21st ult. state that the intelligence from Andalusia was satisfactory. General Van Halen had assumed a commanding position. General Infante was advancing from the north with a reinforcement of artillery, and General Carondelet was marching from Cadix against Malaga. The *Patriota* inserts a manifesto addressed by the National Guard of Madrid to their brethren throughout the kingdom, cautioning them against the insinuations of traitors and perjurers, and inviting them to support the Government of the Regent.

Private letters from the Spanish frontiers of the 25th ult. state that the northern provinces were tranquil.

An attempt to seduce the soldiers of a battalion of Majorca, at Onata, on the 24th, was made by two captains and several subaltern officers of the regiment; but, at the moment appointed for the revolt to declare itself, the men arrested two of their seducers, and compelled the others to fly into the mountains. A battalion of the regiment of Gerona had revolted in Brivesca.

The *Journal des Debats* announces that Zurbarán, having reached Igualda, notified on the 22nd to the foreign consuls that he had given orders to the Governor of Montjuich to bombard Barcelona the moment he should hear that the insurgents had attacked him. The Junta announced on the same day to the inhabitants that they were threatened with a second bombardment, but assured them that they would not yield, but remain faithful to the banner they had hoisted. The Junta, however, was about to remove, with the administrative authorities, to the village of Gracia. According to the *Journal des Debats*, Zurbarán was then surrounded at Igualda by 25,000 or 30,000 men, and two of his battalions had gone over to the insurgents.

At Valencia the closest union was said to prevail among the Moderados and Exaltados. Several columns of troops had marched from that city to take post on the Madrid road. Murcia had made its *pronunciamiento*, aided by two detachments of troops from Carthage and Alicante.

"We receive this evening," says the *Journal des Debats*, "intelligence which indicates that the spirit of insurrection was spreading in Old Castile and Galicia. The courier coming from Madrid was stopped at Monasterio, between Burgos and Brivesca, by a revolted battalion marching under the orders of the Deputy Cortales to effect a movement at Burgos. A vessel, which sailed from Corunna on the 18th, brings accounts of an insurrection in that city."

The *Presse*, in its Bayonne correspondence, mentions that General Serrano, the Minister of War in the Lopez Administration, had passed through that town on his way to join the Catalanian insurgents, and that the Deputy, M. Mader, had excited an insurrection in Upper Aragon, and was marching with the National Guards of 33 districts to operate on the rear of General Serrano's army.

The *Motileur* of Wednesday publishes the following telegraphic despatch:—"Bayonne, June 26.—Burgos pronounced itself yesterday against the Regent. The Captain-General and the garrison had quitted the city."

Another telegraphic despatch reached Paris on Wednesday, announcing that Zurbarán was so committed with the force under Brigadier Castro that he must surrender at discretion; that his troops had refused to fire on the insurgents, that he offered in consequence to capitulate, but that his offer was refused.

SERBIA.—Accounts from Belgrade of the 15th ult. state that the authorities proceeded to elect three large Kaipacans, who were to form the Provisional Government of Serbia, in pursuance of the Sultan's firman, and that the persons chosen were declared enemies of Prince Milosch and his family. The re-election of Prince Alexander was almost certain.

THE UNITED STATES.—ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ACADIA.—The North American mail steam-ship *Acadia*, Captain Ryrie, entered the Mersey shortly after eight o'clock on Wednesday night, after a passage of ten days from Halifax. By her we have advices from New York to the 15th, Boston to the 18th, and Halifax to the 18th ult., all inclusive. The *Columbia*, which sailed hence with the American mails on the 4th ult., reached Hal-

ifax on the 18th, and had proceeded to Boston. The *Acadia* has brought home over eighty passengers and about 5000 dollars, which, it is stated, is an American contribution to the Repeal rent.

The papers by the *Acadia*, although extending over a period of fourteen days, do not possess any news of especial importance. The Repeal movement in Ireland, the news of which was taken out by the *Acadia*, absorbed a good deal of attention, and a corresponding movement was taking place in many parts of the States. Numerous meetings in favour of Repeal had been held, and at some very strong and energetic resolutions were proposed and carried. Of course the matter has both friends and opponents in the States, but, generally speaking, from the tone of the papers, we should say the opponents to the movement greatly preponderate.

From Canada there is no news of importance. Sir Charles Metcalfe continued to gain popularity, and the aspect of political affairs was cheering.

We have intelligence from Mexico to the date of the 26th of May from Vera Cruz. The Mexican troops who capitulated at Tixpual on the 23rd of April (near 2000 in number) had all embarked for home, prior to the 26th of May. The action of the 17th, in which the Mexicans attempted to occupy the houses in the San Roman suburb of Campechy, resulted in their defeat, with the loss of about 300 men. The Texian and Yucatan navies were on the 25th of May in a state of repair, and ready for action. Charles Gauss and Edward Dickinson, English officers of a Mexican steamer, who were captured at Teichac, petitioned the Governor of Yucatan on the 17th of May, to be allowed to return to Mexico on the same footing as the Mexican troops who capitulated at Tixpual.

CAMPECHY, May 22.—A little after daylight this morning the enemy fired a bomb upon the town. This provocation induced some of our vessels of war to fire upon the points San Fernando, San Lazaro, and Buenavista. The firing commenced about eight o'clock, and continued till near eleven. The enemy, in revenge, besides answering the said fire with its artillery from the eminence, continued to discharge a great number of bombs, which, however, occasioned no loss of life, but only damaged the buildings upon which they happened to fall.

Advices from Monte Video to the 16th of April state that the town still maintained itself against the besiegers; and as the French and English squadrons had refused to recognise Admiral Brown's blockade, there would be no difficulty in obtaining a supply of provisions. From a Rio Janeiro paper we translate as follows:—The British Commodore Purvis had formally refused to acknowledge the blockade of the port by Buenos Ayres, and his example had been followed by the French admiral. Vessels continued to arrive from Maldonado with cattle. General Rivera, according to the latest advices, was on the 6th of April at Minas, having divided his army, about 7000 strong, ordering one division to Paysandu, and the other to go and join Ferre, who, some say, is already in the Oriental State, watching General Urquiza. The latter, those persons say, has not yet passed the Uruguay. The partisans of Oribe, on the other hand, affirm that Urquiza had advanced as far as the Rio Negro, and that he had effected a junction with Ignacio Oribe. Oribe, apprehending an attack from the besieged, had reinforced his division with 1500 cavalry. The U. S. ship *Columbus* and schooner *Enterprise* arrived on the 22nd April off Monte Video. The mercantile intelligence varies but little from that received by the last steamer.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Princess Augusta's Annuity Bill was read a third time and passed.—Lord COTTENHAM moved for a select committee to inquire into the operation of the Bankruptcy Act of last session. The noble lord spoke at great length on the evils which that act produced, by allowing the effects of bankrupts to be administered in some instances at 70 or 100 miles away from the residence of the bankrupt and his creditors, leading to enormous expense and prejudicing smaller creditors to the benefit of the larger.—The LORD CHANCELLOR opposed the motion, on the ground that it was taking the measure out of the hands of the Government before sufficient time was given to judge by experience of its expediency. The motion was premature, and he trusted their lordships would not agree to it. Formerly the power of the commissioners extended 40 round London, and so beneficial was its operation found to be that it was deemed expedient to extend the sphere of its activity. There were doubtless opponents to this plan, because it displaced 700 commissioners, and also had various other interests to oppose it, all of whom had it in view that the old system should be re-established. At present he, in conjunction with those whose were acting with him, was endeavouring to meet every difficulty and to remedy every abuse as it betrayed itself in the working of the bill.—After some observations from Lords BROUGHAM and CAMPBELL, the motion was negatived without a division.—On the motion of the Earl of ABERDEEN, the house resolved itself into committee on the Scotch Church Bill.—Lord CAMPBELL complained that the bill in its present shape was far more objectionable than it was when first presented to the house, and if it should pass it would prove the ruin of the Church of Scotland. The bill was a declaratory one, and he hoped the noble lord would not compel a majority of the house to vote that to be law which was not law. He moved as an amendment that the words "declared and" be omitted.—The Earl of ABERDEEN contended that this was always the law of the Church, and he altogether denied the intention of making any new law upon the subject. He only proposed to declare what the law was, upon which some doubt had been thrown. The difficulties he had met with in Scotland were to be entirely attributed to the feeling in that country that this bill did not go far enough; they would perceive, however, that it would not be very easy to carry a more extended measure.—The Duke of WELLINGTON supported the bill, being convinced that the points involved in it were by no means adverse to the decisions in the *Auchterarder* case, nor did they in any way recognise the principle of the veto.—Lord COTTENHAM supported the amendment, and challenged the noble earl to name a single lawyer who would state that that bill was the law of Scotland. If any learned gentleman had told him that it was the law of Scotland, he should have asked him where that law was to be found. The noble and learned lord then entered at great length into a disquisition on the law of Scotland as it bore on this question, contending that the bill on the table, professing to be declaratory, was declaring that which was not the law of Scotland.—The LORD CHANCELLOR supported the bill, which was not, he contended, open to the greater part of the objections urged by his noble and learned friend (Lord Cottenham). The question before the house was one of Scotch law, and upon which, therefore, the opinion of Scotch lawyers should have great weight. The bill had been, therefore, submitted to the Lord Justice Clerk, to the Judge Advocate, and the Solicitor-General, who were of opinion that the bill was only declaratory of the law of Scotland, and was in no wise at variance with the judgment in the *Auchterarder* case. Upon a question of Scotch law he was very diffident in giving a decided opinion unless he heard it argued, but he was content to rest his opinion upon that of the very high Scotch authorities to whom he had referred, and whose weight fully justified his noble friend in pressing the present measure, which he hoped would not be opposed by their lordships.—Lord DENMAN said that the grounds upon which it was proposed to pass this declaratory law appeared to him to be in the highest degree alarming, for it went to declare that to be law which the highest judicial court in the kingdom declared not to be law. There could be no necessity to declare such an untruth, and he protested against the whole proceeding, for it appeared that the law was to be superseded by private declarations made by Scotch judges to the Government. When the Lord Chancellor declined to give his own opinion upon this question, surely in the face of that fact they could not think of declaring that to be law to which the highest legal authority would not venture to pledge his professional character.—After a few words from Lord CAMPBELL in reply, their lordships divided, and the amendment of Lord Campbell was defeated by a majority of 30 to 8.—Lord CAMPBELL then moved that the chairman report progress, which was agreed to, and their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

In reply to a question from Mr. HUME, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it would be necessary to have the silver received from China assayed, in order to ascertain its value, before issuing it to the public.—In reply to a question from Mr. LABOUCHERE, Sir R. PEEL said it was his intention to have the correspondence laid upon the table of the house relative to the removal of the West India mail packets from Falmouth to Southampton. That correspondence was not, however, yet ready. There was no intention to make any alteration in the existing arrangement.—In reply to a question from Mr. ROEBUCK, Sir J. GRAHAM said it was the intention of the Government to proceed in the first instance with the Arms (Ireland) Bill, then to take the Irish Poor Law Bill, and subsequently to proceed with the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill.—On the motion for the house resolving itself into committee on the Irish Arms Bill, Lord CLEMENTS and Mr. WALLACE severally addressed the house in opposition to the bill, after which the Speaker left the chair.—On the proposal of the first clause, Lord J. RUSSELL said that he had voted for this bill up to the present point, believing an Arms Bill to be necessary for Ireland, but the bill should be made consistent with that now in existence. It should not assume the shape of a coercion bill; and unless the objectionable clauses were abandoned, he should vote against the bill on the third reading.—Lord ELIOR contended that, owing to a want of the means of identifying arms, the existing bill was not as efficient as it ought to be. He also challenged Lord J. Russell with not acting with his usual candour, in thus opposing a measure at the last moment which he had hitherto supported, and which, so far from being a coercion bill, was infinitely milder than a bill the noble lord had himself supported while he was in power.—Mr. HUME was glad the noble lord would oppose the bill, and only regretted he had not got rid of the Arms Bill altogether when he was himself in office.—A good deal of discussion took place on the clause, and after some divisions on amendments to that and to clause 2, they were both agreed to.—Clauses 3 and 4 were, after some debating, postponed.—Clause 5 was agreed to.—On clause 6, the gallery was cleared for a division, and while strangers were excluded some singular scene must have taken place, for on our return to the gallery we found Mr. R. YORKE on his legs, moving, in consequence as he said of the disgraceful scene which had taken place, that the chairman should report progress, which motion was negatived by a majority of 229 to 24.—The clause was then carried by a majority of 167 to 96.—The house soon after resumed, the other orders of the day were disposed of, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Bishop of LONDON moved the second reading of the Church Endowment Bill, and expressed his gratitude for the support he had received from the laity and landowners in his district. His success had outrun his most sanguine expectations, in proof of which he might allege the fact, that ten churches were required for the parish of Bethnal-green, and no less than nine had been already erected.—After some observations from Lord MONTAGUE and Lord BROUGHAM in support of the bill, it was read a second time, and was ordered to be committed on Thursday.—Lord BROUGHAM complained that during his absence from ill health, on the previous evening, the Earl of Aberdeen had brought forward the Scotch Church Bill, although he had requested him to postpone it only for a single day. Making the bill a declaratory bill was an insult and an affront to the judges who had given judgment in the Aucterader case, and he thought it very extraordinary that the Earl of Aberdeen should have decided behind his back that his judgment was not law. He should on Thursday enter into the question, in order to prove that the judgment was correct.—After some observations from the Earl of HADDINGTON in reply, their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

In reply to a question from Mr. ROXBURGH, Lord STANLEY said that the services of Sir C. Napier in the late campaign in Scinde had been rewarded by a cross of the military order of the Bath, and the first regiment which had since fallen vacant; but Government had not yet determined on the mode in which the thanks of Parliament should be proposed to the army under his command.—Sir T. WILDE moved for a select committee to inquire into the progress made in carrying into effect the recommendations of Mr. Rowland Hill for Post-office improvements, and whether the further carrying into effect of such recommendations or any of them will be likely to prove beneficial to the country.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he should agree to the motion, merely altering it so as to confine it to the investigation of the manner in which the penny-postage system had been carried out.—Mr. F. BARING said it was with great regret that he had perceived Mr. Hill's retirement from the service of the public; and from his great capabilities, the Government, having broken its bargain with him, might remedy the evil by finding some other situation in which his abilities could be employed to advantage. It was not to be denied that the Post-office authorities were adverse to the plan of Mr. Hill, and they ought not to be left wholly to their own control in carrying it out.—After some observations from Mr. WALLACE, Sir R. PEEL said he never doubted the advantages likely to result from the penny-postage system, and revenue considerations alone had caused him to hesitate about the propriety of its adoption. He had before now given his testimony as to the abilities of Mr. Hill; and, if it were deemed desirable to continue his services, the proper way would have been to make him secretary to the Post-office. The character of Lord Lowther was a sufficient guarantee that the new system would be carried out in good faith, and the house might rest assured that the whole influence of the Government would be directed to aid the success of the system.—In reply to some observations from Mr. M. GIBSON, respecting inconveniences relative to the arrangements in the Manchester Post-office, Sir G. CLEEK said that those inconveniences were to be attributed to the exorbitant terms demanded by the railway companies for conveying the mails. He hoped, however, that all cause of complaint would, ere long, be removed.—After some further observations from Mr. AGLONBY, Mr. HUME, and Mr. HURST, Sir T. WILDE replied, after which the motion, as amended, was agreed to.—On the motion of Mr. MACKINNON, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the means and expediency of preventing the nuisance of smoke arising from fires or furnaces.—Some matters of minor importance were subsequently disposed of, after which the house adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

Neither of the houses of Parliament sat on Wednesday, the Lords having adjourned over, and the Commons not having made a house.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Roman Catholic Oaths Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Earl of ARDEN, after giving an explanation of the circumstances that had induced him to bring on the Church of Scotland Benefices Bill on Monday night, in the absence of Lord Brougham, which, it appeared, was not done with any intentional disrespect to the noble and learned lord, but merely arose from a misunderstanding, moved the adjournment of the committee until Monday next.—Lord BROUGHAM expressed himself satisfied, and the matter dropped.—The Sugar Duties Bill was read a second time; after which Lord BROUGHAM moved the second reading of the Hampstead-hemth (Inclosure) Bill; but, after a few words from Lords BROUGHAM and CAMPBELL, withdrew it, and their lordships immediately afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Lagan Navigation Bill was read a third time and passed.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the appointment of the following gentlemen on the Post-office Committee:—Sir George Clerk, Viscount Ebrington, Mr. Emerson Tennent, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Beckett, Mr. Beckett Denison, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Trotter, Mr. F. Baring, Mr. Cripps, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Escott, Mr. Wyse, Mr. Bramston, Mr. M. Gibson, and Mr. W. Patten.—The house then went into committee on the Irish Arms Bill, after which the chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Lord CARBERRY presented a petition from Cork against the repeal agitation now going on in Ireland.—Leave was given to the Duke of Wellington to attend and give evidence before the Shipwrecks Committee of the House of Commons.—On the motion of the Earl of ARDEN the Apprehension of Offenders Bill, to sanction an international system of surrendering offenders between this country and America, was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Earl of LEICESTER made an application for time to refute the evidence given in the House of Lords on the Townsend Peasage Bill; and was assured by Mr. J. S. WORTLEY that every attention should be paid to his communications when the bill is in committee.—Mr. H. BERKELEY gave notice that when the bill for inclosing of common lands came before the house, he should move that nothing should authorize the inclosure of common fields, or waste lands within ten miles of the cities of London and Westminster or within five miles of any other town or city of the United Kingdom.—A conversation arose between Mr. H. HINDE and Sir J. GRAHAM, respecting the National Records; as also between Mr. AGLONBY and Sir J. GRAHAM on the Post-office regulations.—Sir J. GRAHAM, in answer to Mr. HAWES, gave an explanation relating to the Factories Education Bill.—The house then went into a committee of supply; and Mr. Hume brought forward his promised motion to reduce the King of Hanover's pension, which was negatived by a majority of 197 to 91.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen and Prince Albert, the King and Queen of the Belgians, attended by the Countess of Dunmore, the Countess Vilain XIIII, Viscount Hawarden, Baron de Dieskau, M. de Moerkkerke, Colonel Buckley, and Sir Edward Bowater, honoured the Italian Opera with their presence on Saturday evening. The Duchess of Kent also honoured the Opera with her presence.

SUNDAY.—The Queen, the King of the Belgians, the Duchess of Kent, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Royal Suite in Waiting, and the Household, attended divine service on Sunday morning in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The Bishop of London preached the sermon, taking his text from Colossians, chap. iii., verse 17. The Hon. and Rev. Charles L. Courtney read the prayers.—Sir Robert Peel had an audience of the Queen on Sunday.

The King of Hanover, attended by the Baron de Reitzenstein, honoured Sir Robert Peel with his company at dinner, at the residence of the Right Hon. Baronet, in Whitehall-gardens, on Saturday, and afterwards left town for his residence at Kew.

On Monday the Queen had an evening party at Buckingham Palace. The suite of state rooms were opened and brilliantly illuminated. The Royal Family and other illustrious visitors were received in the drawing-room. Her Majesty's private band was in attendance in the Palace during the evening. The Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty and Prince Albert yesterday.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert are expected to visit Plymouth in August, and the inhabitants are subscribing towards a splendid regatta to be given on the occasion.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians held a levee at Buckingham Palace on Monday for the reception of the Foreign Diplomatic Corps. The Countess de St. Aulaire, the lady of the French Ambassador, and Madam Van de Weyer, the lady of the Belgian Minister, were presented to the Queen of the Belgians.

Tuesday was the anniversary of her Majesty's Coronation. Sir R. Peel had an audience of her Majesty. The Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty and Prince Albert.

The King of the Belgians officiated at the opening of the new Infant Orphan Asylum at Wandstead, in the place of his royal nephew, Prince Albert. The King was received with every mark of enthusiasm by the assembled multitude.

The King of Hanover honoured the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland with his company at the public breakfast given by their Graces at Lion House. His Majesty returned to town shortly before seven, and dined with the Catch Club. Same night his Majesty honoured the French Ambassador and the Countess de St. Aulaire with his company, at the Embassy, in Manchester-square.

The marriage of the Earl of Shelburne with Mlle. Flahaut is settled; it is, we understand, to take place at Vienna, at the same time as that of the Hon. F. Charteris with the daughter of the Earl of Lichfield.

Mlle. D'Este, daughter of the late Duke of Sussex, arrived at the close of last week from Paris; and since her arrival the royal family, and most of the principal nobility, have paid visits of condolence at her town residence.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING ROOM.—The Queen held her first drawing room this season on Thursday, at St. James's Palace. The park, as early as eleven o'clock, presented a most animated appearance, thousands of her Majesty's loyal subjects having taken their places on each side of the road lead-

ing from Buckingham Palace to St. James's. Many, however, who had paid for standing places on benches, chairs, and tables, were doomed to disappointment, for at twelve o'clock an order was issued to the police to remove all the chairs, benches, &c., from the line of road through which her Majesty passed, an order which was immediately, in the most quiet manner, carried into effect. Shortly after one o'clock the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, Great Officers of State, and the Household began to arrive in rapid succession. They all came in full state. The different branches of the royal family also came in full state. St. James's-street was crowded with the carriages of the nobility and gentry going to the drawing room. Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, left Buckingham Palace, attended by her suite, and escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, shortly before two o'clock. Her Majesty was loudly cheered.

HEALTH OF EARL GREY.—We are rejoiced to find that the state of the noble earl is such as materially to dispel the fears which have, at some periods since his lordship's illness, been excited in the minds of his family.

We are happy at being able to state that the Earl of Ripon, who has been indisposed for a few days, is also in a fair way of recovery.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

UNIVERSAL PEACE CONVENTION.—A public meeting of the Friends of Universal Peace was held at Exeter Hall on Monday, being the concluding meeting of the Convention, which was for three days engaged in considering the best means of averting the calamities of war. A number of distinguished foreigners and members of Parliament were present on the occasion. The Marquis de la Rochefoucauld Liancourt came forward to propose the following resolution, and was received with great applause:—"That this meeting, regarding the whole scope of the New Testament, and the awful ravages of war among the nations of the earth, is confirmed in the strong conviction that war is inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity, and the true interests of mankind."—The Rev. J. C. Beckwith seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.—Mr. William Storr Fry proposed the next resolution, which was condemnatory of the war in the East and the traffic in opium.—Mr. Joseph Sturge proposed a resolution urging upon the consideration of all Governments, desirous of promoting the happiness of mankind, the reference to arbitration of all future international disputes, which was carried unanimously.—The Rev. John Burnet, of Cambridge, proposed, and Arnold Buffon, of Ohio, seconded the following resolution, which was carried with great cheering:—"That this meeting unequivocally avows its attachment to civil order and good government; it is, nevertheless, constrained to declare its serious alarm at the preparations which are being made for the preservation of tranquillity in Ireland by the employment of military force, and recommends to the friends of peace throughout the world to adopt all peaceful and constitutional measures, by memorials, petitions, &c., in order to avert so fearful a calamity." Thanks were then voted to the president, and the meeting broke up.

MESSRS. ACKERMANN'S BANKRUPTCY.—At a meeting of the creditors of the above firm, held on Monday last, it appeared that the liabilities amounted to £30,664 9s. 6d., and the assets to £28,314 18s. 5d. A proposition was made in behalf of Messrs. Ackermann and Co. to pay a composition of 15s. in the pound, in six instalments of 2s. 6d. each, at intervals of six months' date from the 1st of August next. The first instalment to be paid on the 1st of September next. There were upwards of one hundred creditors present, and they unanimously agreed to accept Messrs. Ackermann's proposition, and signed the resolution to that effect before leaving the meeting.

ST. PATRICK'S CHARITY SCHOOL.—The anniversary festival of this excellent charity was celebrated on Monday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern: nearly one hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner; the Hon. Charles Clifford presided. The gallery was filled by the patronesses of the charity. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts; nearly 500 children, boys and girls, the objects of the charity, were introduced. The Rev. Dr. Kirwan made a powerful appeal on behalf of the charity, which the company responded to by a subscription amounting to £324, including the annual donation of £50 from the Earl of Shrewsbury, President of the Society.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S CORPORATION.—On Tuesday the annual general court of the governors of this corporation, established for the relief and support of sick, maimed, and disabled seamen, and the widows and children of those who may have been slain in the service of their country, was held at the offices in Birchin-lane, J. C. Powell, Esq., in the chair, when the president and committee for the year ensuing were elected. The amount received during the past year from the seamen of London vessels and from ships under the management of the corporation amounted to £18,968, and the sums paid to London and out-port pensioners, and in temporary relief, including charges for management, amounted to £18,103, leaving a cash balance of £864. The pensioners on the books of the corporation up to the 31st of December last were 1485 men, 2333 widows, and 2475 children.

EFFECTS OF THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.—The sale of the plate was concluded on Tuesday. Among the more important lots sold were—a noble tankard supported on lions, engraved with the battle of Culloden, and a medallion of William Duke of Cumberland on the lid, £115; the Irish gold inkstand of William III., in a plain oblong dish, engraved with the arms and cypher of William, with inkstand and sandstand and bell in the centre, 33s. per ounce; and a tankard of green marble, silver gilt, on the lid is the date of 1614, with the monogram of Isaac Walton, £14.

HER MAJESTY'S CORONATION.—Wednesday being the anniversary of her Majesty's coronation in 1838, the morning was ushered in by the ringing of a merry peal at the different churches throughout the metropolis. The royal standard was hoisted at the Tower, Somerset-house, the Italian Opera-house, and the usual public buildings. At one o'clock the Park and Tower guns fired a royal salute, and the vessels in the docks hoisted their colours, as well as those up and down the river, English and foreign, which presented a variegated and lively appearance.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—On Wednesday the Lord Mayor gave a very splendid entertainment to the judges and the members of the bar. The guests were more numerous than we have seen upon any similar occasion at the Mansion House, there being upwards of 150 individuals seated at the tables in the Egyptian Hall. Several ladies were amongst those who honoured the Lord Mayor with their presence.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN THE SUMMIT TUNNEL.—A frightful accident occurred on Wednesday week in the centre of Summit Tunnel. The mail train leaves Manchester at ten minutes before eleven o'clock A.M., and travels at a great speed; no intimation had been given to the driver on entering the tunnel that a luggage train was only just in advance, and the steam prevented him from seeing the light at the end of the train. The consequence was, that when about half way through the tunnel it overtook and dashed into the luggage train, smashing two or three carriages; but most providentially not hurting a individual.

MYSTERIOUS AND FATAL OCCURRENCE.—Last week a sailor named Ross belonging to Invergordon was found lying in a state of insensibility on the roadside near to Canon Bridge. On receiving medical aid, he so far recovered as to be able to state that he was sitting on the parapet by the roadside, when a man came past smoking a pipe. He addressed the stranger, and asked him for a light, when the inhuman m'scraunt, without replying, dealt him a tremendous blow, which knocked him over the parapet and broke his neck. The unfortunate man lived only a few hours.

FIRE.—On Tuesday morning a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Turner, a tradesman residing in Copple-row, Clerkenwell-green. It was discovered at about half-past nine in the morning, and the engines arrived almost immediately. There was a plentiful supply of water, and the damage was confined entirely to the room in which it originated.—On the afternoon of the same day another alarming fire broke out in the lower part of the premises of Mr. Cole, pawnbroker, Waterloo-road, near the Victoria Theatre, by which a considerable amount of property was for a time placed in great jeopardy. Considerable damage was done to the furniture; but the pledges sustained no injury. The firemen declare that they derived no assistance whatever from the sport.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—An extraordinary sensation was created on Hampton Court racecourse by a desperate attempt at suicide which was made by a Mr. N.—in one of the refreshment booths, under the following circumstances:—It appeared that the unfortunate gentleman, who resides in the neighbourhood of Hampton Court, had foolishly been tempted to stake several sums of money in play at various gaming-tables, at the last of which he found himself minus altogether of sixty pounds. Utterly unconscious of the merciless character of the scoundrels by whom he had been fleeced, the wretched victim implored the ruffians to restore to him part, at least, of what he had lost, stating that he wished, if possible, to keep his impudence from the knowledge of his wife. This entreaty was, however, heartily laughed at, and further remonstrance was met only by insult. In about a quarter of an hour afterwards Mr. N.— entered a refreshment booth, where some gentlemen were eating sandwiches and drinking champagne, when he suddenly exclaimed, "If somebody will lend me a knife I'll cut my throat!" One of the bystanders, thinking he was joking, immediately snatched up a knife and handed it to him; when, to the utter horror of all present, the unfortunate gentleman inflicted a severe wound on his throat before the knife could be taken from him. He was immediately conveyed to the house of a surgeon in the neighbourhood, where he remains in a very dangerous state.

A brutal ruffian named Atkinson, an itinerant coffee-seller, was apprehended on Tuesday whilst in the act of committing a murderous assault on an unfortunate woman, in York-street, Westminster. She is not expected to recover.

DREADFUL FIRE IN DRURY-LANE.—On Thursday morning, shortly before four o'clock, a destructive fire broke out in the upper part of the house of Mr. Biddle, a button-maker, in Drury-lane, nearly opposite Duke-street. Only a few minutes elapsed before nearly all the contents of the house were consumed. Eleven engines were at work in checking the progress of the devastating element, and after the greatest exertions the fire was arrested in its progress, confining the loss principally to Mr. Biddle's premises, all of whose family are believed to have escaped.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

What a week has been the present, and what a se'nnight of promise the ensuing bids for to be, for every true-born Briton "with cash and sense!" During the last five days people have been "running all over the country"—at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, at Bibury-upon-Stockbridge, and at Hatcham Park, upon the skirts of London. The details of these pleasant trysts, however, are now matters of history; for which reason we pass on to the happiness that is to be earned by the sage who declares that "man never is, but always to be, blest." The only race meeting of any consideration for the first week in July is the Newmarket of that ilk. Few but the ultra-turfs set their faces towards Cambridgeshire for the occasion. The issues of any account are the July and Chesterfield Stakes for two-year-olds, but they rarely give rise to anything impressively bearing on the betting for the following year. For this we have always to wait till after the autumn meetings of the north and south. The sporting feature of the coming week, at least in metropolitan regard, will be the Thames Grand Regatta, which will commence on Monday next, and continue for three days. For the amateur and professional oarsmen of our glorious river there will be emphatically "les trois jours." The amount subscribed towards the fund whence the various prizes are to be provided for, amounts to £750. The races are appointed to commence each day at 3 P.M., and continue till dusk, in the following succession:—

MONDAY.—First row, gentlemen's pair oars, first heat; second row, gentlemen's pair oars, second heat; third row, watermen's scullers, first heat; fourth row, watermen's scullers, second heat; fifth row, gentlemen's four oars, first heat; sixth row, gentlemen's four oars, second heat; seventh row, watermen's pair oars, first heat; eighth row, watermen's pair oars, second heat; ninth row, gentlemen's eight oars, first heat; tenth row, gentlemen's eight oars, second heat.

TUESDAY.—First row, landmen's four, first heat; second row, landmen's four, second heat; third row, gentlemen's four, first heat; fourth row, watermen's sculls, grand heat; fifth row, double scullers (watermen), first heat; sixth row, double scullers (watermen), second heat; seventh row, gentlemen's pair oars, grand heat; eighth row, landmen's four, final heat; ninth row, watermen's pair oars, grand heat; tenth row, double scullers (watermen), final heat; eleventh row, gentlemen's eight, grand heat.

WEDNESDAY.—First row, apprentices for coat and badge, first heat; second row, apprentices for ditto, second heat; third row, amateur scullers, first heat; fourth row, amateur scullers, second heat; fifth row, amateur scullers, grand heat; sixth row, apprentices' match final heat.

In addition to these there will be a four oars watermen's match on the last day.

No event in the annals of Thames rowing ever excited the interest which attaches to the approaching regatta. It has been intimated to the authorities that, should circumstances permit, either her Majesty and Prince Albert will both honour it with their presence, or that his Royal Highness, at all events, will attend. To facilitate this arrangement the Marquis of Londonderry has appropriated his villa of Rosebank, near Fulham, to the use of the royal party. With the present brilliant weather, we may calculate on a scene never witnessed on any northern stream—a proof impression of the panorama exhibited when the Doge goes forth to wed the Adriatic. Everything that experience and care can suggest will be done for the preservation of order; and all that lavish expenditure can ensure to give éclat to this great national pageant. All the races will be run with the tide from Putney-bridge to Hammersmith, except those for fours and eights, which will come off between Putney and Chiswick, either up or down stream, as the tide may serve. The winners of the various contests will be announced by hoisting on board the committee's yacht a flag of the colour displayed by the conquering boat. *Vivat Regina: æquora regnet Britannia.*

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

HUNGERFORD REGATTA.

The regatta at Hungerford, marked on Tuesday, amongst the watermen plying at the stairs, drew together a very large concourse of spectators, who appeared to enter very fully into the interest of the sport, and were evidently highly satisfied with the result. It was the 22nd annual exhibition of the kind, and was for a purpose of sovereigns, and given, as the bills described, "by ladies and gentlemen, and by the benevolent inhabitants of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields," to be contended for by six pairs of oars, in three heats. The distance was the same in either heat, but the course was one in which, through the constant arrival and departure of the various steamers from the Watermen's Adelphi Pier and that at Hungerford, the men were necessarily exposed to much inconvenience. They started from buoys moored off Hungerford-stairs, down round the Thames police ship at Strand-lane, up the Middlesex shore, round a flag-boat off T. Chandler's, the Ship, Millbank, and down to Hungerford-stairs.

Between two and three in the afternoon the following took their stations for the first heat:—John Becket and Thomas Dodd, yellow; William Lock and George Saunders, green; and James Dodd and F. Braithwaite, light blue. It was very well contested throughout, the first and second pair making a very pretty match. It was ultimately won by light blue, yellow being second.

Immediately after this heat, Thomas Moody and Thomas Worthy, pink; William Diamond and Richard Tomlinson, white; and George Bancroft and David Eld, scarlet; went away for the second heat. Scarlet came in first, white close upon him.

After an hour spent in rest and refreshment, yellow, light blue, white, and scarlet started for the grand heat. Yellow dashed off with the lead, but soon gave place to light blue of the Savoy. Scarlet soon challenged the second boat, and some very sharp rowing ensued, which ended in yellow dropping astern. Light blue held the lead, and won by a few yards; scarlet was second, yellow third.

RICHMOND REGATTA.—On Wednesday a grand regatta took place at Richmond under the patronage of the nobility, gentry, and inhabitants, in honour of, and to celebrate the nuptials of, her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta of Cambridge with his Serene Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, by free watermen, for a prize wherry, and a purse of money to be divided among the unsuccessful competitors. A match was also rowed by nine watermen's apprentices, for a suit of clothes and other prizes.

PUTNEY REGATTA.—This regatta, patronised by the nobility and gentry of Putney and Roehampton (being the twenty-third), came off on Wednesday, in three heats, for a purse of sovereigns and other prizes, in commemoration of her Majesty's coronation. There were three heats. The last was won by William Robinson and John Robinson, who were the first in the first heat. The course was from Putney-bridge, up the south shore, round a boat moored off his Honour the Vice-Chancellor of England's seat, at Barnes-cleas, down round a boat moored off the College of Engineers, Putney, and up through the centre arch of Putney-bridge. It was a very spirited match.

THE MARLBOROUGH CLUB v. THE GENTLEMEN OF HANTS.—The grand match between the noblemen and gentlemen of the Marlborough Club and the gentlemen and players of Hampshire, which was commenced on Monday, at Lord's Cricket-ground, finally closed on Tuesday evening, the former beating their competitors by a majority of 56 runs. The ground, in consequence of the extreme beauty of the weather, was in excellent order. The game was finely contested throughout, and the batting of Sir F. Bathurst and Fenner on the side of Hants, and of the Hon. E. Grimston and the Hon. W. Kynaston on that of Marlborough, was greatly admired by the numerous company assembled to witness this truly English and healthful sport.

POSTSCRIPT.

Friday Evening.

THE CARTOONS IN WESTMINSTER-HALL.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert visited the Cartoon Exhibition yesterday. The royal party and suite arrived at the hall at half past one. The King and Queen of the Belgians were in the same carriage with the Queen and Prince Albert. Sir Robert Peel and several of the Ministers, and the members of the Fine Arts Commission, were in attendance to receive her Majesty. A considerable number of persons assembled in Palace-yard, who saluted their Majesties as they passed along.—*Globe.*

The Duke of Mecklenburg and his newly-married wife, the Princess Augusta, leave town for the Continent on Monday.

THE OPERA.—Donizetti's new opera of "Don Pasquale" was produced on Thursday, for Lablache's benefit, and was deservedly successful. We shall have occasion to speak of this production hereafter. The ballet was "On-dine," which increases in favour.

Major-General Lygon has been appointed to the Colonelcy of the 10th Hussars.

The *Gazette* of Friday evening contains a notice of an alteration in the dress uniform of officers in the Royal Navy.

TATTERSALL'S, Thursday.—The room, as we anticipated, was thinly attended, and business confined to offers of 4 to 1 agst Colonel Charrille's Gorhambury, and 7 to 1 agst Mr. Johnston's Charles the Twelfth, for the Goodwood Cup.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE RACES, Wednesday.—The Gateshead or Lottery Stakes of 10,000, each, with 50 added: Colonel Anson's Partisan (Nat), 1; Mr. Bell's Winesop (Bumby), 2; Mr. Bell's Blackdrop (Heseltine), 3.—The Northumberland Plate of 200 sovs. (Fraser), 1; Lord Eglington's Pompey, three yrs. 5st. 12lb. 2; Mr. Cuthbert's Queen of Tyne, four yrs. 7st. 6lb. 3; Major Yarburgh's Heslington, five yrs. 8st. 2lb., 4.—The Corporation Plate of 600: Sir C. Monk's Flagsman, four yrs. (T. Lye), 1; Captain Harcourt's Arnauld, five yrs., 2.

GOLD CUP.—Queen of the Tyne, 1; Priscilla Tomboy, 2. Won by a neck.

Mr. Baker, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday, on the body of Mrs. Wilson, aged 24 years, the wife of Mr. Wilson, landlord of the Hog's Tavern, Broadwalk, Stamford-street, who committed suicide by throwing herself into the river Lea. During the course of the inquiry, the father of the deceased stated, that she had made several unsuccessful attempts to destroy herself; thrice by cutting her throat; once by taking laudanum, once by throwing herself into the Serpentine; and once by jumping out of a stage coach, whilst on a journey to London: she was in the habit of saying to her friends that they would be better without her. The jury returned a verdict that "The deceased had destroyed herself whilst in an unsound state of mind."

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers are chiefly occupied with the debate on the estimates of the War Department for 1844. Four more reductions, amounting to 1,015,000 francs, were effected in the demand for Algeria. On the grant of 29,000,000 for the fortifications of Paris, an animated discussion arose, in the course of which one of the speakers suggested that the words "bankruptcy and despotism" should be inscribed on the last stone of the crown work. Marshal Soult replied with his accustomed temper, but the result was the rejection of another reduction of 10,000 francs. The funds closed as follows:—Five per Cents, 121f. 40c.; Three per Cents, 80f. 10c.

SEVILLE.—A letter from Bayonne, June 28th, says, "Seville declared itself on the 19th. The political chief and part of the troops joined the movement. Coruña declared itself on the 18th. The movement has extended itself in Galicia. The towns of Santiago, Lugo, Orense, Vigo, and Betanzos have declared themselves. The Regent arrived, on the 23rd, at Quintanar, and continued his march on Valencia. General Rodil has been appointed Commandant of the Halberdiers. There is nothing new from Madrid."



FIRST FOLKESTONE TRAIN PASSING THE BLETHINGLEY TUNNEL.

OPENING OF THE SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.—TO BOULOGNE AND BACK IN A DAY.

This important railway, which has hitherto been open as far as Ashford only, is now completed to Folkestone, to which point the public were first conveyed on Wednesday last. The company having purchased the harbour of Folkestone, one of their objects is to establish a steam communication direct from that port to Boulogne, in addition to that which, when the line is completed, will be effected from Dover to Calais. To demonstrate the ease with which this may be done, and at the same time to show the practicability of a trip from London to France and back in a day, an experimental journey was performed on Saturday last, the result of which was perfectly satisfactory.

At six o'clock a special train, containing the directors and their guests, started from the London-bridge station, which arrived at

Folkestone temporary station, a distance of 82 miles from town, in two hours and 40 minutes, having stopped at five stations by the way. In Folkestone harbour the Water Witch steamer, commanded by Captain Hayward, was lying ready, and, as soon as the different passengers could be got on board, she started for Boulogne.

Among the gentlemen congregated on board the vessel were several Members of Parliament, and other distinguished persons who take a warm interest in the promotion of science. By half-past twelve all the passengers had landed, and a copy of the London papers of that morning, containing the debates in Parliament of the previous night, were presented by the chairman of the directors to the astonished authorities of the place, who had come down to the pier to meet their English visitors. The whole population of the town and neighbourhood had poured out to witness the embarkation, and the very extensive piers of the harbour were crowded with spec-

tators—a dense mass of people, high and low, rich and poor, in every costume and colour possible even to French imagination—blue, pink, red, black, brown, green, and pretty faces without end. The same scene was continued on the way from the harbour to the shore, where, in a saloon over the baths, a collation had been prepared for the visitors. This was a splendid room, beautifully decorated, and capable of holding, perhaps, 500 persons. A band was in attendance, and played the English and French national airs. The entertainment did credit to the town by whom it was provided. The chair was occupied by Mr. Baxendale. On his right was M. Malinet, the *premier adjoint du Maire*. On his left was the *Sous-prefet* of Boulogne, and opposite were Count de Steffi, Colonel Sausot, and other leading inhabitants of the place. The eating and drinking having subsided, the chairman then gave "The health of Louis Philippe," which was received with the most deafening cheers, particularly from the English present.—Colonel Sausot (Colonel of the National Guard, and formerly Colonel of Bonaparte's Guides) then gave "The Queen of England, the People of England, and perpetual Peace between the two Nations." This gave the French an opportunity of returning the compliment, which they did with all due gallantry and enthusiasm.—Mr. Baxendale, having returned thanks for "The health of the Directors," stated that, when the new iron steamers were put on the station, the people of Boulogne would be able to receive the London newspapers of the same day in four hours and a half after their publication. (Cheers.)—The health of the mayor having been drunk, the guests returned to the steam-vessel, escorted as before by a gazing and cheering multitude. They had remained two hours and ten minutes at Boulogne. The steamer got under way at forty minutes after two, and arrived in Folkestone harbour at half-past six. At five minutes past ten it arrived in London, stopping at eight stations to put down passengers. This trip, therefore, was performed in sixteen hours, allowing about two hours and a quarter at Boulogne. A steamer is being constructed by Maudslay and Field for Captain Hayward, which will do the distance to Boulogne (27 miles) in fine weather in two hours, so that the whole journey from London to Boulogne may in favourable circumstances be performed in four hours and a half. Thus persons leaving at six A.M., and returning to town at ten P.M., could (allowing for delays) spend at all events five or six hours at Boulogne.

CONSECRATION OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AT ISLINGTON.

On Monday the ceremony of consecrating the lately erected Roman Catholic church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, at Duncan-terrace, Islington, was performed, with all the pomp and display of the Romish ritual. The service was commenced at eleven o'clock, by which time all the seats in the building were occupied, and there were many who were glad to obtain standing room to witness the proceedings. Many of the most influential of the Roman Catholics were present. Amongst them were the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, the Hon. E. Petre, M.P., the Hon. P. Howard, M.P., Lady Camoys, Lady Bedingfield, Lady Cadell, Lady Clare, Lady Lovat and family, the Hon. Misses O'Ferrall, Petre, &c. The attendance of the Romish priesthood was extremely numerous, there could not have been less than fifty ecclesiastics present; amongst whom were Bishop Griffiths, V.A., who officiated as high priest; Dr. Morris, bishop of the Mauritius; Dr. Wilson, bishop of Hobart Town; and Dr. Wiseman, bishop of Melipotamus, and principal of the Romish College at Bath; Drs. Frere, and Dr. Burgios, Conors, and Messrs. O'Connor, Molino, Doyle, Cotter, Kyan, &c., priests; Drs. Picquot, Cox, D'Arcy, Rolfe, Norris, &c. The ceremonial was accompanied with the musical performances of Misses Lucomb, Bifield, and Whithurst, who sang respectively the *Incarnatus* and the *Gratias Agimus*. Mr. Fitzwilliam was amongst the tenors, and Mr. Le Jeune, sen., presided at the organ. The celebrated imperial mass, composed by Haydn, was selected for the occasion. The whole was got up in the most imposing manner, and conducted with great effect. The sermon, which was a most elaborate piece of elocutionary declamation, was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Wiseman, who took for the argument of his discourse the 15th verse of the 102nd Psalm, and in the course of it descended to his auditors upon the prospects of the restoration of Catholicism. After the conclusion of the discourse a collection was made to the amount of £140.

The style adopted by the architect (Mr. Scholes) is, as may be seen by our engraving, the Anglo-Norman, the principal difference of which with the Gothic is the circular instead of the pointed arch.



CATHOLIC CHURCH, ISLINGTON.

The exterior dimensions of the new church are as follow:—Length, 144 ft. 6 in.; width, 70 ft.; height of each of the two spires, 130 ft.; ditto to the cross on the apex of the pediment, 78 ft. The front elevation at the eastern end consists of a central compartment the whole width of the nave, flanked by two towers, each 15 ft. square, terminating with spires. The principal entrance is by a semicircular archway, above which are three semicircular headed windows; over these is a catherine wheel window, and the whole is surmounted by a lofty pediment, whose apex is crowned with a perforated cross. The dressings are of stone; the building itself of red brick. Entering at the large door, we have before us an uninterrupted sweep of 137 ft. 6 in.; the height to the ridge is about 70 ft.; and the clear width between the main walls 40 ft. The range of windows in the clerestory is in perfect keeping with the whole structure—bold, high-raised, and uniform; the side chapels, opening into the great nave by the characteristic Norman archways, have an imposing effect. The chancel is very bold; the archway above the sanctuary, from its extreme altitude and exquisite workmanship, has a noble appearance, though the effect is somewhat marred by being crossed by one of the beams of the wrought roof-work. This last-mentioned portion of the edifice is visible to the height of 65 ft. There will be a gallery over the entrance-doors, but no side galleries; consequently, no columns will obstruct the view of the congregation; and it is entered by a staircase from the wall. There were to have been four side chapels



INTERIOR OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, ISLINGTON.

NEWSPAPER



but two of them are now formed into confessionals, communicating with the sacristy. Directly under the chancel is a crypt, or mortuary chapel, which will admit a large congregation to attend mass, or the funeral services for the dead. The chapel-house, situated on the south side, and which will have a convenient access to the sacristy and church, is now in the course of erection. For the completion of the whole £1500 is still required.

THE LATE EARL CATHCART.

This distinguished nobleman was the senior general in the British army, and had attained the advanced age of 93. He was the eldest son of the ninth Baron Cathcart (peerage of Scotland, of the year 1447), and received his education at the University of Glasgow, with the design of following the profession of the law; and he took his degree in 1776. In the same year died his father, who had been aide-de-camp to the Duke of Cumberland at the battle of Fontenoy; and the family estates devolved upon the peer just deceased when he was within a month of completing his majority. The design of following the legal profession was then abandoned, and, like many of his ancestors, he took up the profession of arms. With the 16th Light Dragoons he proceeded to America, and became successively aide-de-camp to Sir Thomas Wilson and to Sir Henry Clinton. After having distinguished himself in several actions, he received the appointment of aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief, and in that capacity served with great gallantry at the battle of Monmouth Court-house. He subsequently commanded at the outposts the Caledonian Volunteers, a corps raised by himself from amongst his fellow-countrymen. In the year 1799 he became major of the 38th Foot, and during the autumn served as quartermaster-general to the forces in North America till the arrival of General Dalrymple. In 1781 he was made lieutenant-colonel and captain of the Coldstream Guards, which, in 1789, he exchanged for the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 29th Regiment of Foot, of which he attained the command in 1792. War having been declared against France, an army was formed at Portsmouth, and placed under the command of Lord Moira; to this force Lord Cathcart was appointed in 1793, as brigadier-general, and accompanied the army to Ostend. He shortly afterwards joined the Duke of York at Arnheim, and served through the remainder of the campaign; in this retreat Lord Cathcart is said to have shown much ability and courage, particularly at Bostel, and under General Harcourt at Buren. He then returned to England; and, in the early part of 1801, attained the rank of lieutenant-general. In 1805 he was appointed ambassador to St. Petersburg, but his destination was subsequently changed; and, in lieu of proceeding to Russia, he took the command of the British army in Hanover, and gave much satisfaction by his conduct there in strengthening the British power, and conciliating the Russian general, with whom England was then acting in concert. He returned home on the death of Mr. Pitt, and in 1807 was sent on a mission to Sweden, having previously commanded the forces in Scotland for a short time. In this year, too, he was elected one of the sixteen peers of Scotland, made lord-lieutenant of Clackmannanshire, vice-admiral



PORTRAIT OF THE LATE EARL CATHCART.

of Scotland, and one of the privy council. In the month of September, in 1807, occurred the attack on Copenhagen, an expedition undertaken to prevent the Danish fleet falling into the hands of the French. Twenty-seven sail of the line, under Admiral Lord Gambier, and 20,000 men, under Lord Cathcart, were the force despatched to Copenhagen; and the Duke of Wellington accepted a subordinate command in this expedition. The prompt surrender of the Danish fleet was demanded, and, on the failure of all negotiations with the Prince Royal, the bombardment instantly commenced. In two days a capitulation was effected; Lord Cathcart's army took possession of the citadel and dockyards, while the British admiral brought the captured navy of Denmark into the harbour of Portsmouth. On his return to England Lord Cathcart received the thanks of Parliament, and was rewarded with the title of an English viscount, the peerage which he inherited from his father having been a Scottish dignity. He had, however, previously enjoyed a seat in the House of Lords as a representative peer. Shortly afterwards he became Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, and in 1813 he proceeded as ambassador to St. Petersburg. Lord Cathcart accompanied the Emperor Alexander to Prague, was present at the interview between the three Sovereigns, and at the battle of Dresden, where he was close to General Moreau when he received his death wound. From the Emperor Alexander he received the Russian order of St. Andrew, and, not having quitted the Russian headquarters during the campaign, he entered Paris on the 31st of March; in June he signed the treaty of peace, and in September he attended the Congress at Vienna as Plenipotentiary of Great Britain; on the completion of the labours of this celebrated Congress he received an earldom. Three years after Lord Cathcart attained his majority he married in America, where he was then serving, the daughter of Andrew Elliot, the Governor of New York. By this lady he had four sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Lord Greenock, who now has become second Earl Cathcart, is a well-known military officer, and succeeded his Royal Highness Prince Albert as colonel of the 11th Hussars. The deceased earl was a Knight of the order of the Thistle, a member of the Privy Council, colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, Vice-Admiral of Scotland, Governor of Hull, &c.

OPENING OF THE ROYAL MUSEUM AT KING'S COLLEGE.

The ceremony of opening the museum of philosophical instruments and astronomical apparatus, presented by her present Majesty to King's College, was briefly noticed in our last week's paper. His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the college with a visit on the occasion, and inspected the various departments of the foundation, with all of which he expressed himself much gratified. The reception of his Royal Highness by the governors, council,



PRINCE ALBERT OPENING GEORGE THE THIRD'S MUSEUM, KING'S COLLEGE.

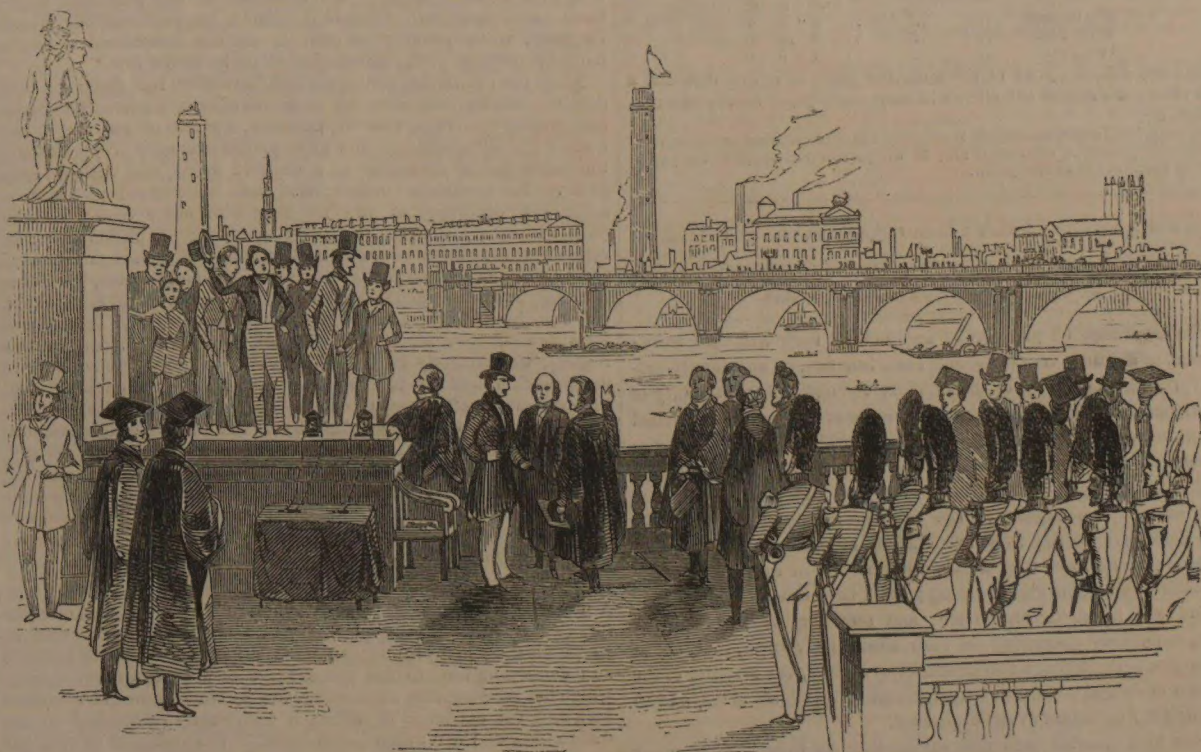
principal, professors, masters, and students, in the grand hall of the college, was a most interesting scene, especially when this noble vestibule, the finest part of the building, resounded with the national anthem and the enthusiastic plaudits of the company. His Royal Highness, with the visitors, and the whole of the company, then ascended the left-hand staircase, and first visited the museum.

This collection was formed at the Royal Observatory, in Kew Gardens, by King George the Third; and, upon the breaking up of that establishment, it was presented by her Majesty to King's College. At the same time was added a cabinet of specimens in natural history, from Kew Palace; and it is a condition of the Government grant, that the collection should form a separate museum in the college; that it should remain unbroken, and have associated with it the name of the royal founder. Accordingly, a spacious and well-lit apartment has been provided for the museum, and the apparatus has been placed under the charge of Professor Wheatstone. Independently of its intrinsic value, it possesses in some respects, a high degree of historic interest: it includes the celebrated "Boyle Models," with a catalogue, of which the following is the title-page:—"A list of some curious Mathematical Bodies, Figures, &c., from the collection of the great Mr. Boyle, supposed to be made two centuries ago, and described in a German book of that date, which was sent (with this collection) to be placed in his Majesty's Observatory at Richmond, 13th of March, 1770;" and next is one of the MS. items, "Forty-one Brass Plates engraved with Astronomical, Astrological, and Mathematical Delineations." In the centre of the room is a large orrery, bearing the date 1733, and consequently one of the earliest construction: the workmanship of this, and some other apparatus here, is highly finished; and that of an armillary sphere, 1731, has not yet been surpassed. At the end of the apartment, shown in our engraving, is placed Mr. Babbage's calculating-machine, which naturally excited much attention during the royal visit on Thursday week; and in the view, the Prince is seen inspecting this wonderful engine: it is, however, only a small portion of the original machine, but it has been used for printing mathematical and astronomical tables, and has performed its work with all the precision which had been anticipated. The smaller apparatus is placed in glass-cases ranged round the room; and includes instruments for experiments in heat, electro-magnetism, acoustics, optics, magnetism, mechanics, crystallography, pneumatics, and electricity, in addition to the Boyle models; a series of apparatus made under the direction of Desaguliers, and described in his lectures; a rude and early model of Watt's steam-engine; and a complete apparatus made by Attwood, to illustrate his theory of the arch, including his celebrated model of a large elliptical arch of polished brass voussoirs, made by order of a committee of the House of Commons. To the museum brought from Kew have been made several additions in accordance with the present state of science: in each and all Prince Albert appeared to take great interest, and especially in the acoustic instruments, not forgetting Professor Wheatstone's speaking machine. His Royal Highness also particularly noticed a large model, some 15 feet in length, of the magnificent wooden bridge, constructed

across the Rhine at Schaffhausen in 1758, but burnt by the French in 1799. This model was made by two of the carpenters employed in building the bridge: it was brought by them to England for exhibition, actually drawn by them in a sort of truck from Dover to London, and subsequently purchased by George III. At one end of the apartment is a fine marble bust of Queen Victoria by Weekes; and at the opposite end, upon a pedestal, is an elaborate statuette of George III., by Turnerelli, presented to the museum by H. Pownall, Esq. The collection must altogether be considered a valuable acquisition to the college; and it is proposed to extend the museum by the addition of two adjoining apartments.

Having inspected the royal museum, Prince Albert, who had been joined by the Prince of Wurtemberg and his suite, then proceeded to the anatomical museum, the cabinet of natural history, the library, and the chemical theatre. In the latter, Professor Daniell's powerful constant battery was put into play, and excited the marked attention of the company. Prince Albert likewise appeared much gratified with the Marsden library, a philological collection of great value, formed by Mr. William Marsden, the distinguished Oriental scholar, and munificently bequeathed by him to the college. Here, too, his Royal Highness closely inspected a beautifully-illustrated MS. presented to the college by the late H. R. Leathes, Esq. This unique treasure is a small folio written by the direction of Sir Thomas Wriothsley, Garter King at Arms, in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. It contains the statutes of the order of the Garter; a drawing of the House of Lords, temp. Edward I.; besides several other heraldic documents of ceremonials, &c., illustrated with the arms of the sovereign, knights-companions, insignia of the order, &c., all superbly emblazoned. Inserted is another copy of the statutes, in more elegant Latin, and, in many places, corrected in the handwriting of King Edward VI., which, from its rarity and high state of preservation, called forth the admiration of all present. In the general library the display of numerous valuable drawings and prints was very attractive; as was Partridge's portrait of the Rev. Dr. Major, head-master of the college school—of whom, by the way, Prince Albert obtained "a holiday" for the establishment. In the theatre, too, were exhibited various mechanical models, which were explained by Professor Cowper and other professors; the company numbering several elegantly-dressed ladies.

The whole party then left the interior of the college, and passed by the eastern archway to the terrace in front of Somerset House, where a very large crowd of persons had assembled. Here, too, was stationed a band of the Guards, who received the Prince with "God save the Queen." His Royal Highness then inspected the working of Professor Wheatstone's electro-magnetic telegraph, placed on the terrace; the wires of communication being laid from thence across Waterloo-bridge, westward, to the summit of the lofty shot-tower, in Lambeth. His Royal Highness, having walked to the extreme end of the terrace, returned, and entered his carriage at half-past one o'clock. His departure was accompanied by the same expressions of loyalty and attachment as his arrival had been. The whole ceremony was managed in the best taste, and reflects much credit upon those by whom the arrangements were made.



PRINCE ALBERT INSPECTING THE GALVANIC TELEGRAPH.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 8th.

SUNDAY, July 3.—Third Sunday after Trinity.
 MONDAY, 4.—Dog Days begin.
 TUESDAY, 5.—St. Martin.
 WEDNESDAY, 6.—Sovereigns first issued, 1817.
 THURSDAY, 7.—Old Midsummer-day.
 FRIDAY, 8.—St. Thomas à Becket.
 SATURDAY, 9.—Adam Smith died, 1790.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the week ending July 8.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. H. B." Daleton.—We have a drawing of the subject proposed.
 "Lyme Regis."—The report of the concert did not reach us in time.
 "H. T." Henley, is thanked for the communication.
 "W. B." Abingdon-street, should apply to the Topham Society.
 "Pater."—The charity referred to is exclusive.
 One of our readers, "D—m."—We think war should always be avoided if possible.
 "W. M." Wakefield.—We cannot entertain his proposition.
 "K. K. L." had better apply to a respectable solicitor.
 "A. G."—The portrait and journal shall appear. A small packet is left at the office for him.
 "W. M." Brighton, is thanked for the permission.
 "R. A. C."—Apply to any one of the society.
 "S. Z. A."—because it is injurious to health.
 "M. D." Regent's-park.—Not at present.
 "A. Sergeant-major."—Thanks.
 "William W."—The portrait shall appear.
 "A. Waterman," and "J. W. S."—The subjects will be duly illustrated.
 "J. B. M."—Magna Charta has been lithographed by Mr. Neill, of the King William-street, Strand. The importation of American reprints of English copyright works is prohibited. Apply to Messrs. Wiley and Putnam, American booksellers, Paternoster-row.
 "A. Antiquarian."—Any newly-discovered object of antiquity will be illustrated, if the drawing and description be forwarded.
 "S. Y." Stockport.—Vol. I. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
 "Querist."—We do not answer impertinent questions.
 "W. J. F."—The Hampden Memorial has appeared in No. 60.
 "E. B. S."—1. Apply to a member of parliament. 2. The price is 5s. 6d.
 "Geo. H." Winchester.—We cannot revive the tragical affair; nor do we think our correspondent's aim would be answered by doing so.
 "Clark." Edinburgh.—The marriage being illegal, the issue could not claim the property. 2. There are two archbishops for England and the same number for Ireland.
 "An Admirer."—We believe it to have been a party arrangement, and not by private letter.
 "T. R. F."—One of the city companies makes such advances of money on stringent terms.
 "Z. Z. Z."—Passengers on shipboard can have no such privilege as our correspondent supposes.
 "G. L. S." Tiverton, should inquire of a newsman.
 "Curtius." may obtain the requisite information from the secretary of the Hon. East India Company.
 "A Subscriber," Birmingham, should have had the courtesy to pay the postage.
 "G. H. W."—We differ with him.
 "George Alexander."—The published Ordnance Survey Memoir referred to is of the County of Londonderry, and may be heard of at Mr. Wyld's, geographer to the Queen, Charing-cross.
 "J. W. B."—We cannot admit such an absurdity as an "Essay in favour of Astrology."
 "A Subscriber from the first," Birmingham.—The much admired portrait of Macready as Macbeth can only be obtained in our journal.
 Lines on Woman, by "F. T. S." are ineligible.
 Our Subscribers, "H. C. R. H.," "J. N.," "T. S.," and "Polymochos," will perceive that the romance is resumed in the present number.
 "Mock Sun."—The communication from Louth did not reach us in time for our last number.
 Chess—"Tyro."—See the solution; you will find you are wrong.
 "J. S. D."—Certainly not; and we hope that "A. and B." will now play the strict game, and not allow a move to be taken back under any circumstances.
 Communication received from "S. H. G."
 "Clericus" evidently intended the Bishop on the white Q R square to be a white Bishop, although in his diagram he calls it a black one.
 Several communications will be answered in our next.

. We have been somewhat annoyed by persons calling at our office under the impression that the following notice, which lately appeared in the Gazette, had reference to the Proprietors of this Journal:—"Joseph Whitmore, Strand, a proprietor of the Illustrated Weekly Times, to surrender June 13, at three o'clock, July 11, at half-past two, at the Bankruptcy Court: solicitor, Mr. James, Basinghall-street: official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street." The paper in question—that is, the Illustrated Weekly Times—was one of those imitations of this journal which contained no "London news," which, from being weekly in the first instance, grew weakly more and more, until it expired in the Bankruptcy Court. Any body who may avoid death until the insolvency of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will have a tolerable chance of living for ever.

On the 8th of July will be published, price 18s., the Second Volume of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, containing the numbers for the half year ending June 24, 1843, splendidly bound in cloth, gilt edges, uniformly with volume one. Subscribers are informed that Covers, made expressly for binding the second volume, may be had by order of all newsmen and booksellers, price 3s. each. All the back numbers are reprinted, and subscribers can complete their sets.

COMPLETION OF VOLUME II.—TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—We shall have ready a complete Index and Title for the Second Volume, containing the Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for the half year, ending June 24, 1843. It will be published in the Supplement, which will be presented GRATIS with the paper for July 8th.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may be had by order of all book-sellers and newsmen in town and country.

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Should any difficulty arise in procuring the paper in retired districts, a post-office order sent to our office will ensure the paper for the time subscribed for.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting the transmission or non-arrival of the paper, must be addressed only to the person who supplies the paper, or who receives the subscription.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1843.

The treatment of paupers in and out of their wretched work-houses, of debtors, criminals, and even lunatics, in our county prisons, the harsh conduct of gaolers, and the obstinate pertinacity of provincial justices in supporting in their vocation the most hardened practitioners of cruelty, are all subjects which have latterly demanded, if they have not obtained, the serious attention of society, with a frequency and importance of aspect quite alarming to men who have any real regard to the common liberty of the subject in this country. To-day they are elicited at some sad and painful inquest; to-morrow they arouse indignation in some newspaper narrative of sorrow and of wrong; anon they ooze out in evidence before some inquiring committee; and now they become so intrusive, so publicly disgusting in their shocking features, that, out of deference to the feelings and decencies of society, the Minister of the Crown is obliged to step in with the authority of his office, and to do his duty on behalf of the oppressed.

It is with mingled pain and shame that we thus trace so many remnants of the inhumanities of barbarism in an age and country

which claim to be above all others Christianized and civilized too; but it is not the less true than disgraceful, that the journals of the day teem with instances of the depravity and inhumanity which we so loudly deplore, and that the half-dozen random papers which are now lying before us are rife with examples of misery, cruelty, and crime.

In one case a surgeon contracts with the parish authorities to attend a pauper district, and yet the husband of a destitute woman, in the extreme of pain and anguish consequent upon labour, applies five several times in the night at the practitioner's domicile, and meets with no attention to the case of his wretched wife, who is eventually delivered without the assistance of the parish doctor being afforded to her at all. The woman was in great danger, and might have died; the child *did* die, and the public became acquainted with the horrible neglect through the painful medium of the coroner's inquiry. Is this a proper treatment of the out-door sick and poor? Ought the negligence of parish officers to admit of the possibility of its occurrence?

Thus bad begins, but worse remains behind.

The next case is that of a pauper lunatic, a prisoner in Carnarvon gaol; and here the brutality of Knutsford and the cruelties of Northleach seem to have been out-Heroded upon the person of a hapless, unconscious creature (unconscious of all save his suffering)—a being with no sin within his heart, because with no light upon his brain—a mind-bereaved, God-stricken maniac, not amenable to punishment in the sight of Heaven, or under the civilized laws of man. And yet this miserable object of the Divine visitation was, to use the words of the accusation, "stripped, handcuffed, his feet ironed, and left in this condition, naked, chained to an iron bedstead, with no bed under him, in a solitary cell with a floor of stone," during the relentless bitterness of a cruel winter's night. And this crime against humanity—against the feelings of our common nature—was committed either all by the gaoler himself, or partly by his bidding and instruction, with no other warrant or authority than his own native barbarity, the loathful suggestions of his depraved and brutal spirit.

But the sequel of this story is—though not in the abstract so horrible—yet if possible more insulting to the principles of public liberty than the crime itself. It lies in the monstrous fact that the Carnarvon magistrates—although apprised of the wickedness that had been done, and remonstrated with upon its atrocity—have refused retribution upon the delinquent, and have shielded him in his unholy vocation by continuing him as governor of the gaol! This matter will, however, be brought before Parliament, and the public will have justice yet.

In the meanwhile, however, a letter from Mr. Frederic Pigou, published in Thursday's *Chronicle*, furnishes fresh data of abominable cruelty practised by this fiend-like functionary, who seems by his obduracy to have well merited the application of the *Shylock* taunt—

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
 To wag their high tops, and to make no noise;
 When they are fretted with the gusts of heaven;
 You may as well do any thing most hard
 As seek to soften that hard heart of his.

In the last instance the victim, who was this time not a lunatic, lost his life instead of his senses, and from what cause is thus apparent in evidence:—

Ellen Davies being called before the inspector, deposes upon oath that her late husband, Owen Davies, a prisoner, complained during his illness of the gaoler George's treatment of him. It was about the beginning and middle of his illness that he complained that he did not get the meat that was fit for him. "I recollect his sending me to Dr. Roberts, the surgeon to the gaol, to say that he, Owen Davies, was very ill, and had great injustice done him in gaol; that he took a great deal of physic, and had not such food as a sick person could eat; that he did not think he should live long; that he told me, with tears in his eyes, that George was starving him to death; that he often said, when I was attending him in the hospital, 'Ellen, if I die here, remember I die from starvation and ill-treatment at the beginning of my illness.'" In her cross-examination by Mr. George her statements were not shaken; she admitted that her husband had every attention during the latter part of his illness, and every thing a sick man could fancy or require; but she added, "If he had been half as well attended to at first, I think he would have been better."

The surgeon's evidence is confirmatory of this statement. He says: "Owen Davies frequently complained to me of the treatment he met with from George. George had used harsh language to him; I myself have heard George use harsh language to him: I have heard him say to him, in my presence, 'He is a d—d rascal, and the greatest rascal in the country.' I recollect Owen Davies saying to me, that he considered George's severity would be the cause of his death. After his removal to the hospital he complained to me about the diet; he complained frequently that he did not get the diet I had ordered. I had told George what Owen Davies's diet was to be. About six weeks after Owen Davies went to the hospital I said to George, 'The man is dying, you should not speak harshly to him.' George replied, 'He is a great rascal! You say he is dying, but he is a long time about it!'"

The surgeon adds: "I did not enter these complaints in my journal, or report them to the visiting justices. I consider that if I had reported Owen Davies's complaints about George to the justices, it would only have exasperated him more against Owen Davies."

The whole of this case is too dreadful, but the addition of the surgeon is as inexplicable as it is dreadful too. It would indeed be ludicrous, though most painfully so, if it were not for its implication, that this ferocious gaoler is more formidable than surgeon and justices combined. The surgeon, who was doubtless culpable, but seems to have been helpless too, had no idea that, if he reported the brute whose tyranny must have shocked and offended him, the justices would dismiss him from his post; no, he only believed that it would have the effect of aggravating the cruelty which was already sapping the fountains of the prisoner's existence. And upon such chances is human life ventured in civilised England, when poverty or debt or sin has committed it to the tender protection of the callous functionaries of the law.

Amid the conflicting feelings which narratives like those we have detailed inspire, and with all their harrowing tendencies towards indignation and pain, there is, however, a gleam of comfort in the belief that Government is now alive to the necessity of vindicating the principles of humanity in a decisive spirit, and with a ready grace. The Berkshire justices, who have maintained all the insolence and obstinacy of the Dogberries of other counties—who persist in their patronage of cruel gaolers, and an infamously low rate of prison dietary—have at last got Sir James Graham at their heels; and although they fret, and pout, and bluster, the Home Secretary has threatened lustily to pluck their spurs from the sockets. He has, in a word, commanded them to carry the desired reform into effect—and, while we thank him for his spirit in this respect, we earnestly implore him to enlarge the whole measure of its benevolent action—to extend it from county to county, until its humanity shall cover the land—to crush the stolidity which opposes itself to the natural dictates of the heart—to eradicate for ever the heartless tyranny of gaolers—to see that Englishmen, whether paupers or criminals, are not starved either in the wrong of their honesty or their crime; in fine, to conciliate public opinion where it is swelling in the most philanthropic direction, and to prove that Government has as much regard as the people for the social sympathies and affections of the human race.

A morning contemporary, whose general ability and great circulation entitle it to the leading position it assumes, has thought proper, in its publication of Wednesday last, to allude, in terms of ridicule and condemnation, to the proceedings of a praiseworthy society which has been holding its meetings during the past week at Exeter-hall, and the existence of which is universally recognised by the designation of the "Peace Convention." It appears to us that our contemporary, in pursuing this course, acts most unwisely as regards the cause of Christianity and the happiness of nations, and

fails to evince a philosophical appreciation of the harmonizing influence which the public repetition of kindly sentiments never fails to exercise over the human heart. Our contemporary, after referring in no very complimentary way to the principal actors in the proceedings of the society, as well as to the want of wisdom and utility which characterizes its objects, proceeds to enunciate the following ill-considered proposition:—"As long as man is man, wars will exist, and certainly association-mongering is not the way to prevent them." As long as "man is man," crimes, it may be said, will be committed, and therefore ought humanity be allowed to pursue an unchecked career in the indulgence of its worst propensities. According to this doctrine, the pulpit and the church may no longer resound to the voice of the minister, for it is dogmatised "vices will always exist, and preaching is not the way to prevent them." Association-mongering, to which such contemptuous allusion is made, has in itself nothing injurious or objectionable, provided that its objects are of a proper kind, and calculated to promote the public good; and it can only become contemptible—if the phrase be at all applicable—from extreme insignificance of numbers and influence. In the present case, however, the reference which our contemporary makes to the extent which it has allowed the society to figure in its columns is an admission from which it would be unjust and uncomplimentary towards our contemporary not to infer, that the insignificance of the Convention has not marred its comparative utility and success.

For our own part, we consider that possessing no agency of physical or direct power, this peace society could not have proposed to itself any higher aim than that of being allowed, amid the din of politics and the howlings of party contention, to make itself heard in the calm language of reason and of humanity—to awake the latent echo of sympathy and approval which the well-directed appeal of benevolent wisdom never fails to elicit from the hearts of others, however turbulent the sounds or exciting the circumstances by which they are surrounded. To have the privilege therefore of loading the wings of the public press with its messages and arguments—thus bringing into electrical combination or salutary conflict the scattered elements of opinion—is in itself a great object gained; or we should rather say is the achievement of the principal object of the society, and the means of contributing no inconsiderable advantage to the cause of human improvement. We have been led into these remarks without the slightest regard to the station or politics of those whose connexion with the society has been made the subject of such severe animadversion by our contemporary, and merely because we believe there exists at the present time too ready a disposition to abandon as hopeless any scheme for improvement in social morality and the world's intercourse, to take for granted that what long has been, necessarily ever will be, and to cover with ridicule and deride as good-natured twaddlers, those who entertain and proclaim high aspirations for the temporal and eternal welfare of their species. Now this disposition cannot proceed from any motive, either wise, logical, or rational; for let any man examine his own heart, and he will find there a desire that good should universally prevail, and a conviction that, were it dependant on his own exertions, good should universally be established. It is, therefore, a reasonable and safe inference, that the same sentiments exist in the aggregation of individuals constituting the human world; and that when the interchange of the assurance of such sentiments has, by the communication of knowledge, become more general, and, by the same agency, brutalizing habits be considerably counteracted, a state of morality and society, regarded now as probable only by a few—prayed for as a blessing by more, and ridiculed as Utopian by many—may at length be happily established. Every well-intentioned effort, therefore, to produce or accelerate such a state of things deserves our warmest commendation; and there are no means so humble—no voice so low—as that they should be rejected as auxiliaries. Wars exist, no doubt, and may continue to do so; but if they be made more rare, and if this result be produced by the sensitiveness of public opinion on the subject, which, travelling upward, as a popular writer observes, opinions always do, from the lower to the higher ranks—if society impresses legislators and diplomatists with a proper sense of their responsibility in negotiation—of the enormous misery which wars create—and the immense amount of weal or woe they involve, then, indeed, proud will be the reflections, or glorious the memories, of those who have contributed to produce so wholesome and beneficial a tone of public feeling.

All who make an exertion, however slight, for human improvement, from the Peace Convention at Exeter Hall to the derided preacher on the road-side, deserve from the public a God-speed; and of these least deserving of discouragement certainly are those who endeavour to banish mortal contention from the fair face of humanity, and to accelerate the period when mountains or seas interposed shall no longer—

Make enemies of nations who had else
 Like kindred drops have mingled into one.

We are not going to trouble our readers with the question of repeal of the Union as an everlasting topic, strongly as its violent agitation may have taken hold of the public mind; but as that agitation is successful or shrinks back, we may, from time to time turn to any significant points of its progress or retrogression; and that, ever, with the purpose of maintaining and vindicating upon the subject the definite principles we have already so decidedly expressed. There is one aspect of the question, however, in which we have not yet seen it publicly regarded by either the press or the people, and that one suggests the proposition that, were Ireland to gain the point fought for by her Agitator, she would gain a loss no less in dignity than in general welfare; she would be inverting the ordinary rules of ambition, and reducing herself from her position as an integral element of our home-empire to the form and spirit of a colonial settlement.

If Repealers mean absolute repeal—we mean repeal even to positive dismemberment—to break up the sisterhood between England and Ireland, and to shake off what, in Canada, was called the baneful domination of this country; if, in a word, they would erect Ireland into an independence, and make her a nation of herself, then that is clearly revolt, and nothing less. That would mean plain unvarnished treason against the British Crown. If, on the other hand, they mean to leave her perfectly under the final jurisdiction of this country by the voice of the Government and veto of the Sovereign, and to claim for her, instead of her present participation in the home-greatness of England, only such a Parliament as they have got in the Canadas and the Antilles, with all its acts amenable to what the Queen in Council shall see fitting for her prosperity, then she reduces herself at once to the condition of a colony, and loses, for a phantom of mistaken vanity, the pride and beauty of her national position in connection with the combined realms of Britain, of which she has hitherto formed so fair and beautiful an arm. What else she would lose by repeal of the Union it is impossible to say; but that she would soon lose pride, status, and importance, it is equally impossible to doubt.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The life of the Hero of Waterloo was put in extreme jeopardy a few days since by the recklessness of a tipsy coachman. His grace was mounting his horse at a silversmith's, at the corner of Jermyn-street, when a carriage drew rapidly up, and the pole caught his grace's right leg, and very nearly precipitated him between the horses, who reared and plunged violently. His grace, however, recovered his seat

and rode off.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that the Dorset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry shall in future be designated by the title of "The Queen's Own Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry."—The several fire insurance agents in Liverpool have received instructions from their respective companies in London not to take any further mercantile risks, no matter what premium might be offered.—Prince Charles Albert de Hohenlohe Waldenbourg Schillingfurst, the head of the Hohenlohe family, died on the 15th at Mergentheim, aged 67 years.—On Thursday week Edward Taylor, Esq., brother of Sir Brook Taylor, and of the late Sir Herbert Taylor, died suddenly at his residence on Marine Parade, Dover. He was in the act of dressing, and in the presence of his servant, when he became a little faint, sat down in a chair and almost instantly expired.—The Rev. R. W. Sibthorp, formerly of Ryde, has fitted up rooms for the performance of mass at St. Helen's, to be opened on Sunday next.—A member of the Middle Temple has written to a morning contemporary denying that the benches of that Temple had any participation in the entertainment given to his Majesty the King of Hanover by the Inner Temple.—From all quarters on the west coast we learn that the herring fishing has commenced, with an appearance indicating that the fish are everywhere abundant.—A very fine sturgeon, between five and six feet in length, was captured on Wednesday week in the Medway, at a place about four miles from Rochester, called Horn's Place. The fish was sent to London, but the corporation of Rochester have claimed it back as their right.—A novel circumstance occurred on the trial of a case in the Sheriff's Court on Tuesday last, when, there not being a sufficient number of jurors in attendance, seven jurors only were sworn, and the trial proceeded with.—There has just died at Coblenz, in the prison called the Convent of the Carmelites, a man known by the name of the old Frenchman with the white beard, confined there 32 years, of which 23 were voluntary: during that period he never asked for light or fire, no matter how severe might be the cold. He spent his time in making hair rings, ivory thimbles, box paper-cutters, and other little objects, which he sold to strangers who came to see him.—With that considerate anxiety for the welfare of the Spitalfields weavers which the Duchess of Kent has ever evinced, her Royal Highness has purchased a beautiful dress of white maize and silver-watered silk, with other elegant and expensive specimens of their ingenuity and taste, to be worn at the ensuing royal marriage *fêles* and the birthday drawing-room.—It is said that the elegant fashion of sedan-chairs is going to be revived in Paris, particularly in the Faubourg St. Germain. The other day the Duchess de Choiseul paid a visit to the Duchess de Fitz-James in an equipage of this description.—At the weekly meeting of the members of the Royal Asiatic Society, on Saturday, the Right Hon. the Earl of Auckland took his seat as president, in the room of the late Right Hon. Lord Fitzgerald and Vesce, who had presided over the society for a series of years.—The members of the Catch Club were honoured with the company of the King of Hanover, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, the established rendezvous of those eminent meetings, on Tuesday evening last.—A return made to the House of Commons shows that the quantity of cheese imported into Great Britain during the year 1842 was, from Europe, 165,614 cwt.; United States, 14,098 cwt.; British possessions, 36 cwt.; total, 179,748 cwt.—The annual assembly of the preachers in the connection of the late Rev. John Wesley will be held this year at Sheffield. The first public sitting, for the choice of president, secretary, and other officers, takes place on the last Wednesday in July.—On Saturday last a marble bust of the patriot Hampden was presented by Sir Henry Austen to the Reform Club, in Pall-mall, and being placed in the corridor on the first floor of the Club, now ornaments that beautiful building. The bust is from the chisel of Mr. Smith the artist of Savoy-street, and is a fine specimen of skill and talent.—The Duke of Sutherland resists all entreaties of the Free Protestant Dissenters to grant them sites for the erection of meeting-houses on his estates in Scotland.—The House of Lords have decided that Washington Shirley Ferrers had fully established his claim to the Ferrers Peerage.—A Frankfort journal states that Dr. Sasz, editor of the *Leipziger Pilote*, had received orders to quit Saxony within a week.—Admiral Hugon has resigned the command of the French Mediterranean fleet; his successor is to be Baron Mackau.—A descendant of the celebrated landscape-painter, Claude de Lorrain, is living at Chamagne, in the Vosges, in reduced circumstances. The Minister of the Interior, on being made acquainted with this, has granted him relief. His name is Denis Lamorce.—By a recent survey it has been ascertained that the Travellers' Inn, on the summit of the high mountain pass over Kirkstone, leading from Windermere to Ulswater and Patterdale, stands on an elevation of 78 feet higher above the level of the sea than any other inhabited house in England.—The address from the county of Down against the Repeal of the Union had 8000 signatures.—The Roman Catholics are going to build a splendid cathedral at Elgin next season.—The Bishop of Salisbury will act for the Bishop of Bath and Wells at his approaching triennial visitation, which commences August 25. Indisposition prevents the last-named Prelate from active duty.—A gentleman named Mr. Robert Rathbone, of Park Farm, near Rusabon, whilst labouring under *delirium tremens*, threw himself into the river Dee, and was drowned.—A number of nightingales have this season surprised the good people of Barrow-on-Humber, having located themselves in an extensive osier plantation about half a mile from the village.—We believe we may mention, upon pretty good authority, that the individual who has been chosen by her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert to fill the highly important and most responsible appointment of tutor to the Prince of Wales, is the Venerable Samuel Wilberforce, M.A., the Archdeacon of Surrey, and one of the chaplains in ordinary to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.—There are in the republic of Mexico 53 cotton manufactories, with an aggregate of 135,000 spindles. They work up daily; on an average, 48,622lb. of cotton, and produce 43,760lb. of thread, which, when woven into cloth, &c., is worth 48,037 dollars. These facts we derive from a printed statement by the directors-general of Mexi an industry, dated city of Mexico, March 28, 1843.—The Queen Dowager has forwarded to the Rev. Isaac Gosset, vicar of Windsor, £100 in aid of the building fund of the new military church at Windsor. The Duke of Cambridge has also forwarded £20 for the same purpose.—The *Echo de l'Orient*, of the 7th ult., states that a horrible murder has been committed at Teheran, on a young Pole, a deserter from the Russian army, by three Mussulmen. They first broke his arm, then stabbed him in the face and body in 54 places, and afterwards cut his throat. The murderers fled to the mosque, but the Shah did not respect the asylum, and had them arrested, and ordered the *lex talionis* to be rigorously applied. They accordingly had each his arm broken, the body pierced with the same number of blows, and, lastly, the throat cut.—Mlle. Lenormand, the celebrated fortune-teller, died a few days ago at Paris, aged 74. She leaves a fortune of about 500,000fr., and has no other heir than a nephew, at present in the army.—Charles Price, the man who some weeks ago escaped out of the custody of the governor of the goal of Newgate, has been apprehended by John Forester, the officer. He surprised the unfortunate man on a bed of straw, in a most wretched condition, without a farthing in his pocket, or a shoe or a hat in his possession. He is to be tried at the next session of the Central Criminal Court.—An action for libel was tried in the Court of Queen's Bench on Wednesday, in which Mr. Colburn the publisher was plaintiff, and the publishers of the *Atlas* newspaper defendants. The libellous matter complained of was contained in certain notices of new books published by the plaintiff, and the jury marked their sense of the enormity by giving the plaintiff a verdict for forty shillings.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

(Before Sir Lancelot Shadwell.)

OSBALDESTON V. SIMPSON AND OTHERS.
EXTRAORDINARY GAMBLING TRANSACTION.—In this case the bill was originally filed by the plaintiff, Mr. Osbaldeston, a gentleman of well-known celebrity in the sporting world, to obtain an injunction to restrain the three defendants, Captains Bowes, Simpson, and Chinery, from negotiating nine promissory notes for £1000 each, which the plaintiff alleged he had been induced to give the defendant, Captain Bowes, and for having the said nine promissory notes delivered up to be cancelled, and that the defendants should pay the costs of this suit. From the statements made in the case, it appeared that the plaintiff and the defendants dined together

at the Turk's Head, in the Strand, on the 18th of April, 1840, they being invited by Chinery. Upon that occasion cards were introduced, some time after dinner, and the plaintiff and the defendant, Captain Bowes, sat down and played at a game called Macao, at which game the plaintiff, Mr. Osbaldeston, in the space of an hour or an hour and a half, became a winner of no less a sum than £2800 from Captain Bowes. Captain Bowes gave a check for £700, which was subsequently paid in part liquidation of his losses, and his I O U for the balance of the £2800. It would appear that the fact of the plaintiff's great and continued success during the game created some suspicion in the mind of the defendant Bowes that the money was not won fairly from him by Mr. Osbaldeston. This suspicion was communicated to the other two defendants, and accordingly the pack of cards with which the game had been played was secured, and sealed up for inspection, and the packet was deposited in custody of the defendant Simpson, who took it home with him. The next day the defendant Bowes, the cards having been inspected, consulted with his friends, and the result was, that the plaintiff was accused of having won the £2800 from the defendant Bowes by having used false cards for that purpose. The plaintiff, by his bill, then represented that the defendant Bowes threatened to bring actions against him (the plaintiff) under the provisions of statute 9th Anne, for penalties to the amount of £14,000 for having won from him at cards more than £10 at a sitting, by false and fraudulent means, the statute giving penalties to the informer to the extent of five times the amount lost at play. The plaintiff then, by his bill, further alleged that a negotiation then was entered into for compromising the bringing of the threatened actions for £14,000 penalties, when it was proposed that the plaintiff should give the defendant Bowes nine promissory notes, for £1000 each; that the notes should be deposited with the defendant Simpson, as a stakeholder or trustee; and that if the plaintiff paid £8000 cash to the defendant Bowes within three weeks, the nine promissory notes should be delivered up to the plaintiff by Simpson; that the compromise should then, to all intents and purposes, be completely perfected, and the transaction, as to the means by which the plaintiff was accused of winning from the defendant Bowes the £2800, should be for ever buried in oblivion. The plaintiff then stated by his bill that his fears as to the injury which his character would sustain if this imputation was publicly cast upon it being wrought upon by the representations of the defendant Bowes in that regard, and being thereby influenced by terror and alarm, he was induced to give the nine promissory notes in question for £1000 each, to effect the compromise. Upon the giving those notes, the £700 which had been previously paid to the plaintiff was returned to Bowes, together with his I O U. The plaintiff then, by his bill, charged the defendants with wilfully conspiring, combining, and colluding together for the purpose of enabling him (the plaintiff) to win this sum of money from Captain Bowes, and that for the purpose of afterwards accusing him of winning it by means of false cards, so that they might thereby, and by the threats of exposing him to the world on the groundless allegation of this false, slanderous, and scandalous charge, and by the threats of bringing actions for penalties against him, falsely and fraudulently extort the nine promissory notes from him as the consideration for effecting the compromise. Under those circumstances it was the plaintiff, Mr. Osbaldeston, filed this bill seeking to restrain the negotiation of the notes by injunction, and to have them ordered by the decree of the court to be delivered up to be cancelled. By an interlocutory order made in the cause the notes have been deposited for some time in the Master's office for safe custody.—Mr. Cole was heard at considerable length in support of the plaintiff's case.—Mr. Wakefield (with whom was Mr. May) addressed the court for the defendant Captain Bowes.—Mr. Shebbear appeared for the defendant Simpson, contending that the bill should be dismissed as against him with costs, he being only a stakeholder or trustee in the matter. He was willing to act in such manner as the court should deem fit.—Mr. Stuart and Mr. Hubbard were heard for the defendant Chinery.—The Vice-Chancellor said the plaintiff by his bill stated that he was induced to give the notes, his fears being wrought upon by the representation of Bowes. Bowes, in his answer, did not flinch from that statement; for he, in his answer, stated, in regard to it, that he thought he ought to punish the plaintiff for what he had done; that he should be his own arbitrator in the matter, and that he would determine what the amount of the penalties should be which the plaintiff should pay. The plaintiff asked no relief by his bill as to the £700, or the I O U. If it were permitted by law that Captain Bowes could, after the case which had taken place, recover penalties against the plaintiff, he was at liberty to do so as far as the law allowed. But his Honour thought that it would be a very dangerous thing for this court to allow parties in a case like the present to become the judges of, and determine their own case, in their own way, and in their own favour, and settle what the amount of the penalties should be. In his Honour thought that as to the defendant Captain Bowes, sufficient was stated upon his answer to entitle the plaintiff to the decree he asked as against Bowes, with costs. The cases of the two other defendants, Simpson and Chinery, stood in a very different character from that of the defendant Bowes. Chinery appeared to his Honour to have been rather unfortunate in this matter, for the parties met to partake of his hospitality—he appeared to be an innocent party in the transaction—and it was out of his dinner parties that this extraordinary transaction arose. As regarded the defendant Chinery, therefore, his honour thought that the bill should be dismissed as against him, with costs. The case of the defendant Simpson was different. The best thing which Simpson could have done in the matter was, in the first place, to have had nothing to do with the transaction at all. He intermeddled unnecessarily in the matter, and became the stakeholder of the bills, and, as he appeared to attach himself to the fortunes of his friend Bowes, there should be a decree against him, with costs.

MIDDLESEX QUARTER SESSIONS.

These sessions commenced on Monday at the Court-house, Clerkenwell-green, before Mr. Walsby, Chairman, and a bench of magistrates. The calendar contained the names of 50 prisoners, and 20 of them were charged with felony.

William Rose, a simple-looking youth, only 16 years of age, but apparently not near so old, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing a spade, the property of his father, James Rose, a tobaccoist, living opposite the Clerkenwell Police Court, Baginbun Wells-road. The little fellow, on being called on to plead, burst into tears, and sobbed out that he was guilty.—The Chairman inquired of the father if a light sentence was to be passed upon his son would he take care and correct him?—The father replied that he thought he should not be able to do anything to reclaim the prisoner, as he had robbed him of above fifteen pounds' worth of articles before, but this was the only case he could trace against him.—The Court ordered the father to look sharp after his son, and sentenced the prisoner to seven days' hard labour and a whipping.

(Before Mr. Sergeant Adams and a Bench of Magistrates.)

A PHILANTHROPIST.—Garrick Welsh, aged twenty-one, a mechanic, was indicted for assaulting a humane and benevolent individual named White-lock, whose general philanthropy and love of his species is certainly deserving of some distinguished and lasting memorial. The complainant stated that the defendant's mother had been his lodger in a house in the neighbourhood of Cumberland Market, and had got twenty weeks in arrears for rent, at 2s. per week. She died on the 28th of March last, and on the defendant acquainting him with the fact, he procured a coffin from the workhouse, but the defendant opposed the entrance of the man, and afterwards took up a poker and assaulted him (complainant) at the same time, making use of shocking language. The defendant is a Roman Catholic, and on the 29th of March last complainant distrained upon a few rags for the rent.—The defendant on being called on for his defence, said that he had lived three years with his mother, who died on the 28th of March last. He told Mr. White-lock of her death, and as soon as he did so, the latter ran off and got a parish coffin, which, on being brought to the house, he certainly objected to, as he did not wish his mother to be buried at the parish expense, or to be removed the same day. The complainant then distrained upon the few things in the house, and took everything, even to the small bit of bread he had by him. He placed an old pillow in the coffin upon the head of his mother's corpse, and a quilt over her, and on the day of burial Mr. White-lock followed the body to the grave, and wished the coffin to be opened that he might have the quilt and pillow in part satisfaction of his rent.—The complainant, after much prevarication, admitted to the chairman he was in the burial ground.—The defendant added, that when he returned from burying his mother, the complainant turned him out of doors, and that he had since searched in vain for work in the country; and on the following Wednesday White-lock apprehended and conveyed him to prison.—The Chairman (to White-lock): What were all the things worth that you distrained?—White-lock: About 4s.—Chairman: Then I think you might have let your distraint alone. I don't know what the opinion is of the jury. (Stifled applause.)—Three witnesses were then called, who stated that White-lock demanded three old chairs on which the body of the prisoner's mother was laid out, there being no bed in the room, and insisted on her being laid out on the floor. They also corroborated that part of the prisoner's defence which related to the demand of White-lock in the burial ground to have the coffin broken open and the quilt and pillow returned to him.—The learned Chairman having summed up, the jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.—The complainant on leaving the court was assailed with loud shouts of execration.

MARRIAGE OF H. R. H. THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA CAROLINE AND THE HEREDITARY GRAND DUKE OF MECKLENBURG STRELITZ.

The interesting ceremony which has for some time been looked forward to to crown the present season took place on Wednesday evening, in the new chapel at Buckingham Palace, in the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert, their royal relatives and guests, the diplomatic body, and the most distinguished personages in the kingdom. It was an event anticipated with pleasure by all, for the personal graces and mild virtues of the princess, no less than the excellent qualities which distinguished her royal parents, had long rendered her name familiar and welcome to the public hear, and secured for her those wishes of earnest heart which should ever accompany the nuptials of the young, the fair, and the good. That happiness which descends upon the union which was blessed that night was the hope legibly

written on the countenances of those who were assembled to witness it; and the joyful exclamations of the multitudes collected beyond the walls of the palace attested the interest which was so generally felt in the marriage of a daughter of the house of Brunswick. It was a pleasant sight to behold such a universal accordance of feeling from the highest and noblest in the land to the very poorest at the gate, and the sympathy thus expressed could not have been lost upon the royal bride. The most interesting groups in the procession were, however, of course, the illustrious family of the bride, who appeared to be divided betwixt joy and regret. These feelings were particularly observable in the royal father, whose heart and mind so readily respond to every high and honest emotion. His Royal Highness, with his amiable family, have so won upon the affections of the public, and have so accustomed it to behold them join in all their recreations, that to part with one of this excellent and illustrious family is like separating with one of one's own kindred. Prince Frederick, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, joins to a handsome person and a cultivated mind the kindest feelings. Born the same year, and only two months younger, than his Royal Highness Prince Albert, he was long his playmate and his comrade, at the University of Bonn, where the minds of the German Princes are formed no less by the contact of men, than by the pursuit of the highest branches of literature and science. His Serene Highness is only drawing closer his ties with several members of the Royal Family of England, being nearly related already to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and to the late Queen of Hanover.

There was another group we have not mentioned, upon which the eyes of all the young, gay, and noble cavaliers present were constantly fixed. We allude to the four exquisitely lovely bridesmaids. As they followed her Royal Highness Princess Augusta, with downward looks, beaming with beauty and emotion, they appeared to think that they likewise would soon have to choose lords and masters. The ancients decided that the graces were three; but if they had beheld this group they would have reformed their mythology and have made them four.

The chapel was prepared at an early hour, and accommodation afforded in the body of the building to about eighty guests, exclusive of the royal and noble personages who took part in the ceremony. On either side of the altar were seats for her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, the King and Queen of the Belgians, and the different members of the royal family. The table was decked with rich gold sacramental plate, and throughout the chapel was shed, from lofty candelabra, a soft and mellow light. The officers at arms, the heralds, in their painted coats, and the high official dignitaries, with their wands and badges of office, formed a goodly show to welcome the privileged witnesses of the marriage, who began to arrive shortly before eight o'clock.

The first who entered were the French Ambassador and the Countess de St. Aulaire, who were quickly followed by the Countess of Beverley and Lady Louisa Percy, Lady Graham and Lady Granville Somerset. Then came in rapid succession the Prussian and Russian Ambassadors, Lord Granville Somerset, Lady Lyndhurst, Baroness Brunow, Lady Peel, the Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Mary Howard, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van der Weyer, Sir Robert Peel, the Countess Delawar and the Ladies West, the Lord Chancellor, Sir James Graham, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, Lord and Lady Stanley, Lord Eliot and Lady Jimima Eliot, Lord Mahon, the Duke of Wellington, Sir Henry Hardinge, Lord Rosslyn, Sir George Murray, the Duke of Rutland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, and a crowd of noble and fashionable personages, whose names are too numerous to be repeated here. By half-past eight the seats allotted to the guests were filled, and a more attractive scene the eye could scarcely repose on. Sparkling diamonds and brighter eyes scattered light—rich gems and rare flowers threw colour and perfume around—grace of costume and beauty of form were there, and noble and intellectual features gave animation to the splendour which art and taste had supplied. An interval of expectation succeeded, which was broken by the arrival of the prelates and clergymen associated with the sacred rites. The venerable Primate came first, and was followed by the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of London and Norwich, the Dean of Carlisle, Archdeacon Wilberforce and other dignitaries. On their entering the congregation rose and remained standing till the prelates had ranged themselves in front of the communion-table; they then resumed their seats, and awaited the official procession. It was a striking and beautiful contrast that was at that moment offered between expectant youth and mature age—the one all bright and eager, the other calm and patient, and past the apprehension of the world's vicissitudes. The moments now seemed to move heavily on till shortly before nine the appearance of the heralds and equerries indicated the approach of royalty, and presently the gorgeous train swept on in the order detailed in the official programme of the Court Circular. On the entrance of her Majesty the Queen's private band, stationed in a gallery above the entrance to the chapel, performed the Coronation Anthem, while the voices of the chorists pealed forth the loyal prayer, "God save the Queen—May the Queen live for ever." Her Majesty seated herself on the north side of the altar, at the end of the *haut pas*. On the side of the Queen were Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Duchess of Cambridge. Opposite to the Queen were the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Prince and Princess of Oldenburg, the Crown Prince of Wurttemberg, Prince Reuss Lobenstein Ebersdorf, and Prince George of Cambridge. The Princess Augusta of Mecklenburg and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz stood in front of the altar; the Princess supported by the Duke of Cambridge, and the Grand Duke by the King of Hanover. The Archbishop of Canterbury, having the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Norwich on his left hand, and the Bishop of

London on his right. Her Majesty wore a petticoat of white net over white satin, trimmed with silver blond and pearls. The train was lilac and silver shot tissue, trimmed with silver blond. The stomacher was trimmed with diamonds and pearls. The head-dress a tiara of diamonds.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert wore a field marshal's uniform, with the ensigns of the Order of the Garter and of the Golden Fleece, the latter splendidly set in diamonds.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians wore his uniform as an English field marshal, with the insignia of the Garter.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent wore a very handsome robe of gold blond over white satin, looped in front with bouquets of leaves and diamonds. The stomacher was of diamonds. The train (of Spitalfields manufacture) was of white satin, very richly brocaded in gold and silk with a pattern of oak-leaves. It was elegantly trimmed with tulle and gold blond. Head-dress of oak-leaves, diamonds, and feathers; and necklace of brilliants.

As soon as the anthem was concluded a dead silence prevailed for some minutes, and then, supported by the Dukes of Beaufort and Devonshire, the Hereditary Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz advanced to the altar and took his place on the left hand of the Primate. The Prince wore a dark military uniform, with several orders.

At length came the bride between the Duke of Cambridge and the King of Hanover, and followed by four young bridesmaids, the latest acquisitions to the court of Queen Victoria. The Princess wore on her head a wreath composed of orange flowers and myrtle, and a tiara of sapphires and diamonds, and was covered with a very large and most beautiful veil of point lace, remarkable alike for its size and the elegance of its design. Her Royal Highness wore a necklace of brilliants; the stomacher was of sapphires and diamonds, and the earrings en suite. On her fair and placid features dwelt the same happy smile that has made its home there since childhood—somewhat subdued perchance, but none of its radiance gone. The moment she reached the altar the Archbishop of Canterbury began to read the marriage ceremony, and the low responses of the youthful pair were listened to with rapt attention.

The responses of the bridegroom were given in a clear distinct voice, but those of the princess were scarcely audible. After the prayer, "God the Father," the 67th Psalm, "God be merciful unto us," was chanted, the music by the Earl of Mornington. At the end of the last prayer the chorus "Hallelujah, Amen," from "Judas Maccabeus," Handel, was performed, at the conclusion of which the Archbishop of Canterbury gave the blessing. Sir George Smart presided at the organ. The choir consisted of the boys and twelve gentlemen from her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. James's—W. Knyvet, J. B. Sale, Hawes, Hobbs, Bradbury, Wyld, Horncastle, Hawkins, Chapman, Bennett, Machin, and Francis (deputy).

At the conclusion of the ceremony the bride approached the Queen, and was saluted by her Majesty, as also by the Duchesses of Kent, Gloucester, and Cambridge. The Grand Duke received the congratulations of all those about the altar. The royal bride and bridegroom then left the chapel, attended by their suite, and were soon followed by her Majesty and the rest of her illustrious relatives and visitors, to the great dining-room, where the registration of the marriage was made, and was attested by the august and illustrious relatives, and by the Ministers and officers of State.

After the registration of the marriage, their Royal Highnesses Prince Frederick and the Princess Augusta proceeded through the grand hall and up the grand staircase to the state apartments, followed in procession by all the illustrious company present at the marriage, the way being marshalled by Garter King of Arms and the heralds.

Her Majesty had an evening party. The company assembled in the grand saloon, where a concert was performed. Her Majesty's private band, assisted by several most eminent performers, was in attendance, conducted by Mr. Anderson. Supper was served in the state drawing-room on a long range of tables extending round three sides of the room, covered with the magnificent royal service of gold plate, the plateau containing numerous *aperçues* and candelabra, sculptured in gold, and of elaborate workmanship. The supper-room was also ornamented with a great variety of the choicest shrubs and plants, placed on each side of the buffet in front of the recess. The apartment was brilliantly illuminated with chandeliers and candelabra, and had a most magnificent effect.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Frederick and the Princess Augusta took their departure for Cambridge House, and from thence proceeded to Kew.

REJOICINGS AT KEW.

The occasion of the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta of Cambridge with his Serene Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke Frederick of Mecklenburg Strelitz was kept at Kew, Richmond, and the immediate neighbourhood, as a general holiday and day of rejoicing. At an early hour of the morning a magnificent royal standard, the gift of Edward Scard, Esq., the churchwarden and local magistrate at Kew, was hoisted on the





THE QUEEN'S PROCESSION.

church, at Kew Green, for the first time, which was much admired. About the centre of the road passing through the middle of the spacious green was erected a handsome triumphal arch, formed into three compartments, the whole being decorated with evergreens and exotics. On the green opposite was erected a number of marquees, and a stage for the use of the band of the Scotch Fusilier Guards, which was in attendance, from London. The houses of most of the inhabitants were also decorated with flowers and evergreens, encircling devices for the illumination in the evening. At one o'clock a royal salute of 21 guns was fired on the green opposite the principal marquee.

Amongst the amusements and rural sports which have taken place during the day have been the Grecian statues, Mons. Boal, the chin musician, and numerous fantoccini, jugglers, Punchinello, &c., climbing poles for legs of mutton, and other rural sports. Between one and two o'clock the workmen in the Royal and Botanical Gardens sat down at the different licensed houses in the village to an excellent dinner of old English cheer, consisting of roast beef and plum pudding, with ale, at the expense of the Duke of Cambridge, who had also provided a similar dinner for the men

employed at his farm at Coombe Wood, near Kingston, for poor families in the parish of Kew, and also for the pauper inmates of the Richmond union, which comprises five parishes.

At dusk the illuminations commenced, and presented a most unique and magnificent appearance.

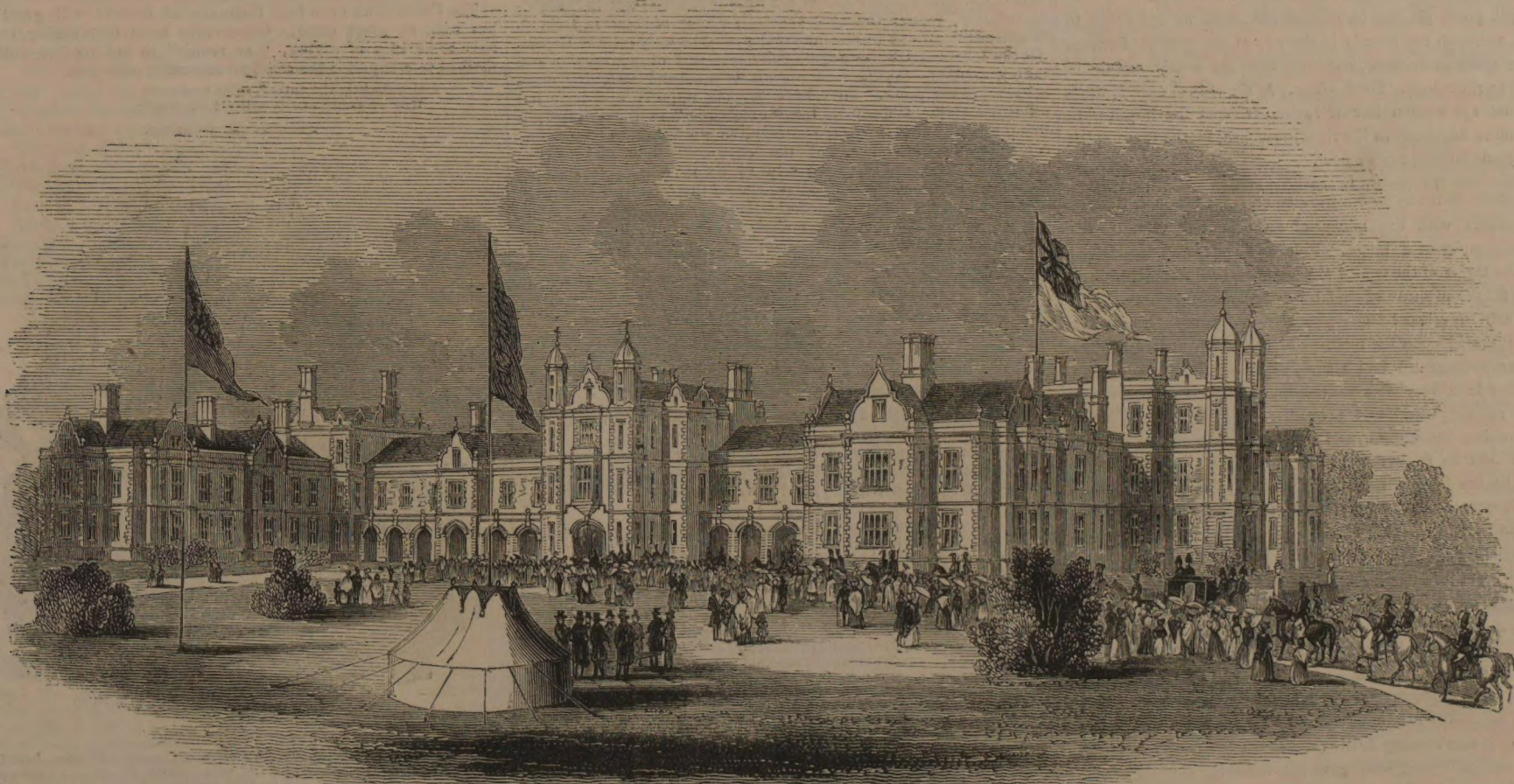
From an early hour of the evening the number of persons continued rapidly to increase—vehicles from all directions arriving in rapid succession, until about eleven o'clock not less than 10,000 persons were congregated upon the green, who waited with anxious suspense the arrival of the royal and illustrious bride and bridegroom.

As twelve o'clock approached, the excitement amongst the assembled multitude became very great, and the noise of wheels approaching frequently occasioned a burst of cheers, although followed by disappointment. At twelve o'clock, the band of the Scotch Fusilier Guards took up a position on the south side of the triumphal arch.

About a quarter past twelve o'clock two carriages, containing the attendants, galloped over Kew-bridge, and drew up at Cambridge House, and precisely at twenty-five minutes past twelve o'clock the outrider preceding the

royal carriage was perceived galloping towards the green. The immense multitude immediately burst out into a simultaneous cheer just as the carriage crossed the bridge and passed under the triumphal arch, the band playing "God save the Queen." The royal and illustrious pair were received throughout their course by reiterated cheering, and immediately on their alighting at Cambridge House a royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired.

A magnificent display of fireworks was then discharged, under the superintendence of Mrs. E. Jones, the daughter and successor of Madame Hengler. It consisted of almost every specimen of the pyrotechnic art, and occupied about an hour, the display concluding with a splendid device, a radiant star of the House of Brunswick, commencing with a true lover's knot in the centre. The star consisted of 72 columns, with rows of diamond lights in each column, surrounded by a chain of Saxon stars, surmounted by a motto, "Hail, Happy Pair," and ended with a brilliant lance motto of "God save the Queen." The discharge of fire-works did not conclude until nearly two o'clock, at which time the large assemblage of persons began to disperse.



OPENING OF THE NEW INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM AT WANSTEAD—MEETING THE COMPANY AT THE GATE.

Tuesday was the day appointed for opening the new building just erected for the Infant Orphan Asylum in the village of Wanstead, about five miles from London; and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who laid the first stone of the new structure on July 24, 1841, had graciously consented to be present also at the above ceremony. The Prince was, however, we regret to say, precluded from carrying his benevolent intentions into effect, by a severe attack of influenza, and the King of the Belgians very kindly officiated for his Royal Highness. His Majesty was received at Lea-bridge, which connects the counties of Middlesex and Essex, by a detachment of the West Essex Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Colonel

Bulmer, who had the honour of escorting the King to the asylum at Wanstead, a distance of about three miles. At Whip's-cross the city marshals were in attendance, and immediately joined the procession. A large concourse of spectators lined the roads; the scene was gay and animating; the bells of the various churches rang merry peals; and the strong muster of "the gentler" sex proved the popularity of the cause.

On the arrival of the procession at the Asylum, which is situated near the large pond at Snarebrook, and close to the Eagle Tavern, the band of the Coldstream Guards commenced playing the national anthem; and the King of the Belgians and his suite were imme-

diately met by the stewards with their wands, the committee, the infant children, attended by their teachers, the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and the clergy in their official robes, who preceded his Majesty to the building, and conducted him to the committee-room, where his Majesty was received by the nobility and gentry in attendance, and the various introductions took place.

The following personages honoured the ceremony with their presence, viz.:—The Marquis of Westminster, Earl Manvers, the young Earl of Coventry, Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P., the Hon. W. Ashley, Baron L. De Rothschild, the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, M.A., the Rev. Dr. Croly, the Rev. T. Dale, the Rev. Dr. Kenney, the



OPENING OF THE INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Rev. W. P. Wigram, the Rev. T. Stanton, Mr. G. Byng, M.P., Mr. Masterman, M.P., Mr. George Palmer, M.P., Colonel T. Wood, M.P., the Lord Mayor, M.P., Sir Charles Forbes, Mr. Sheriff Pilcher, Mr. B. B. Cabbell, Sir G. Carroll, Mr. J. Deacon (treasurer), Mr. J. F. Maubert, Captain Owen, Mr. Tucker, Mr. J. Masterman, jun., Mr. J. Labouchere, Mr. W. Kirby, Mr. T. Marriott, Mr. C. J. Brown, Mr. Arbuthnot, &c.

The following ladies acted as patronesses on the occasion, viz:—The Duchess of Northumberland, the Duchess of Sutherland, Countess Cowper, the Countess Dowager of Pembroke, Viscountess Sydney, Viscountess Beresford, Viscountess Canning, Viscountess Mahon, the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Denison, Lady Ashburton, Lady Ashley, Lady Stanley, Lady Kerrison, the Hon. Mrs. Rushout, Miss Harley, Lady Watson, Lady Whitshed, the Lady Mayoress, and Mrs. G. Byng, but they were not all present.

The King of the Belgians, after the introductions had taken place, made the first entry in the visitors' book by affixing his autograph, after which the nobility and gentry present also entered their names. His Majesty then proceeded to inspect the various apartments of the institution.

At about a quarter to five o'clock, the company sat down to a very elegant *déjeuner*, served under the superintendence of Messrs. Staples and Co., of the Albion Tavern, his Majesty the King of the Belgians taking the presidential chair. The healths of the Queen and the Queen Dowager were drunk with all honours; and the King, on proposing that of Prince Albert, informed the company that Sir J. Clark had peremptorily forbidden his Royal Highness to leave his apartment that day, or otherwise he could not be responsible for the consequences that might ensue. The Prince, however, sent a donation of 100 guineas, to which he (the King of the Belgians) added £105.

After "Prosperity to the Infant Orphan Asylum" had been drunk, the children were introduced, and sang the national anthem. The King took one of them in his arms, and most kindly caressed the child. His Majesty and suite shortly afterwards took their departure, and were speedily followed by the rest of the company.

The Infant Orphan Asylum was instituted in 1827: its purpose is to board, clothe, nurse, and educate destitute children, who are re-

RAMBLES IN THE REALMS OF CHAT.

Most epic poets plunge in *medias res*; and we are going to do so now, although not exactly in the way of epic poets. Perhaps we may be quite as sublime, however, and are nearly certain of being quite as ridiculous. *Tant mieux*. As the lady of ninety, when asked at what age woman left off loving, referred the inquirer to somebody more advanced in life than herself, so, in the same spirit of mature youthfulness, say we now,

Let other men of greater ages
Set up for being greater sages.

We are content with the honey of an easy temper, and the pleasant philosophy of a laugh. Ride on! the Muses are alive! What are the topics of the week? "What themes of import, high or low," shall fill the measure of confab between our illustrious readers and our illustrious selves? The toss of a halfpenny shall decide. There it is, spinning upon the table—whirling and whirling its dear little copper body round and round, like a small officer with a small partner in a very fast waltz—the two blending like the spokes of a rotatory wheel, and presenting no bodily presence to the eye—nothing but motion and rapidity. But our dear little halfpenny! Ah! he is getting giddy at last; his waltz is nearly over; but he has been a right royal waltzer, for he has turned the head of royalty. But he topples—chirps—shakes himself upon the table, and discloses dying music like the dying swan, as well as the harp of Old Ireland,

The harp that once thro' Tara's halls, &c.

Well, we pick up our little dead halfpenny—we bury him in our pockets—where you shall

find no change in him,

and where he shall at least be secure from emigration into the funds of Repeal. There the harp of Ireland has found us a topic—the toss of a halfpenny has set us upon Repeal.

We believe it was Tommy Little (Moore betoken), no relation to Billy Little our publisher, who gave the following sublime advice to a particular episode of Irish scenery:—

Silent, oh Moyle, be the roar of thy water,
Break not ye breezes your chain of repose,
While murmuring mournfully Lir's lonely daughter,
Tells to the night-bird the tale of her woes.

Now, all that advice is discarded and the murder is out. Moyle is not silent, and the waters are roaring lustily, like Biscay billows in a storm. There has been a bit of a "breeze" too, which has entirely broken the "chain of repose," and which Dan says shall break all the other chains in the country, in spite of a London aspiration to the contrary from the neighbourhood of Fetter-lane. The "lonely daughter" is lonely no longer—she is wedded to Repeal, and so are all her sons—making the matrimony rather hete-



ORPHAN GIRL.

ceived, if necessary, from the birth. The temporary establishment is situated at Dalston, and 187 orphans are now on the foundation. The new asylum at Wanstead has been erected from the designs of Messrs. Scott and Moffatt, and will accommodate 400 children; though a large sum is yet required for fitting and furnishing. The new building is in the Elizabethan or late Tudor style, and is of fine brick, fronted with stone, of which material also are the dressings throughout.

rogeneous. She tells the tale of her woes, however—not to "night-birds" only, though there are generally plenty of those in Ireland. She floods it all out in one hullabaloo, and its only echo is Repeal. All the Irish magistrates are resigning one sort of commission and taking another—taking commissions of war and resigning commissions of the peace. They have become military and have left off being civil. O'Connell, the "great gun" of the country, is firing away at the English, contrary, as we think, to the express conditions of canon law, and the congregation of patriots is so great that the land may be said to be in a general state of Pat-riot altogether. The boys have altered their habits too, entirely—their whisky is now all mental—their fire in the spirit—bodily, they are temperate upon water alone; in a word, they have left off drinking and taken to meeting; nothing less. Well, we hope there may be no row, that's all.

We would not have rebellion spoil
The lovely face of the shamrock soil,
Nor bloodspots stain her green trefoil,
Nor that same bugbear of Repeal
Upon her bosom make a meal
To please O'Connell or Tom Steele,
Or any other living man
That breathes 'twixt Bethsheba and Dan!

So, good luck to Ireland! and now for a journey upon some other road.

What, ho! Wednesday! Ha! this is the day of the coronation! the immortal coronation of the Queen and Tom Ingoldsby, celebrated in Westminster Abbey, and in verse, when

There were cakes and apples
In all the chapels,
And fine potwines and rich mellow pears,
Och! the Count Strong-strog-onoff,
Ah, he got prog enuff,
That sly ould devil underneath the stairs!

Well do we remember the "aldermanesses," and the "sweet peeresses," and that "female heiress, Miss Angele Coutts," and

Sir Claudius Hunter.
When he did confront her,

(meaning her Majesty herself.)

And Sir Peter Laurie, looking mighty brave.

But Lord Brougham was missing,

And was gone a fishing,

Only crass Lord Essex wouldn't give him leave.

Well, this eventful day is come over again:—

And still bells ring and cannons roar
Delight through all the nation;
And faster and faster, and more and more,
Swell on the great sensation
Which people feel when a gun and a peal
Proclaim the coronation!

But there is more royal sport to-day—a marriage with a princess royal of England—to a grand duke.

The lady is young,
With a dulcet tongue,
And a brow more light than lowry;
It is fair to see her
With £3000 a year
As this marry-time nation's dowry.

She goes to the shrine
Like a bride divine,
And, when they have fêted and fuss'd her,
This marriage so gay
Was august you'll say,
And it might have been *Augusta*!

May she enjoy happy days, that same daughter of Cambridge! and, even though we miss her anon from the Opera, may her time be more felicitously whiled away at Kew, where she spends her honeymoon, than even in the halls of Lumley;—and the society of Meeklenburg Strelitz prove sweeter than Grisi's passion or Persiani's soul-fraught song.

What have they been doing in the Commons? Making a row about Rowland Hill and the postage appointments. Well, they are beginning to have some sympathy with men of letters at last. And Rowland Hill was a deserving fellow after all.

They shouldn't have bid his services sleep,
Nor his genius go to bed,
But have let him manage a public-house
With the sign of the *Queen's Head*!

He shouldn't have gone to the right about,
Like an idle drone or scamp,
When he knew that his fair reward should be
Of a very different stamp!

His friends took note of his desperate plight,
A shame which they could but feel,
And under the circumstances thought it right
To go at once to a *Peel*!

Away they peppered to Parliament-house,
Where they muster'd in a host,
And the chances now are that Rowland Hill
Will not go—without a *Post*!

He'll not go without a post, but still
His face will be tinged with strife,
For he's had enough up-hill work with pence
To be pensive all his life!

And, sure, at whatever date he dies,
After the late exposure,
He'll be put in an envelope of black,
And buried in some enclosure!

Then if Fortune over his means have smiled,
In a way to have made him laud her,
The very last will of Rowland Hill
Will be one great money order!

An order made at the "crack of doom,"
When the limbs grow cold and shivery,
Put in at the office of Death's dark room,
And sent by life's last delivery!

Talking of death, there is one good man, and boon companion, who has slipped away from us, and for whose memory we have sincere and honourable respect—poor old John Murray the publisher—absolute John! He was, by many days march, the best of all his craft, a gentleman in heart and soul, and a man grown remarkable by most remarkable associations. In his publishing capacity he was quite the king of modern literature, and kept its best and brightest genius burning about him with quite magician-like fascination. Scott, and Byron, and Moore, and Southey, and Lockhart, are but a few of the galaxy of his stars; and they all shone upon him with love. He was never the miser nor the bargainer with his writers, but always the fair, honest, liberal patron of the greatest living art—the art of exploring, developing, and enshrining mind. In hospitality he was princely—a free liver, and generous in his habits as in his heart. Even now our pen is longing to record familiar anecdotes of his career; but we reserve our tribute for another hour, and only now give utterance to the regret that he is gone. Next week we will introduce his memory to our readers, both in portraiture and in print.

The world is getting dull, dull awfully, and fun seems at a discount. Even poor Lola Montez is down in the mouth at her secession from the only really flourishing establishment in London—her Majesty's Theatre. Under that roof, however, all is glory, and rank, and fashion, and flowers, and fine singing, and bravo, and ballet, and delight. There is as much ecstasy now to be had out of the Opera as ever was bottled up in the soul of a lover, and it makes a finer spread.

The Haymarket still, gives us Kean as the Dane,
But it's all up the country with Garden and Lane.

The Catch Club have held their annual festival with great glee, but with no great catch. Other clubs have been dining, and we have some idea of saying, "au revoir" to our readers until we shall have completed the same arrangement ourselves.

Heav'n help the author, saint or sinner,
Who's forced to write without his dinner.



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, June 26.
Mon cher Monsieur,—Amongst the many pretty things which have emanated from the ateliers of our leading artistes, I do not know anything that is more pretty, more original, or more striking than the passementerie hats which are now so fashionable in Paris: they are to be met with everywhere, and are certainly the most successful innovation of the season; and perhaps next to them, in point of popularity, we may class the graceful mantelets à la Duchesse, which may be described as a mantelet richly trimmed with lace, having a double border embroidered in application. These, together with the mantelets Marie Antoinette in black tulle trimmed with two or three rows of deep lace; black mantillas in taffety or in mohair, with piped garnitures; white batiste scarfs trimmed with long fringes at both ends, and others of a similar description in cashmere, in embroidered muslin, and in black lace, may be said to constitute all the novelties that have appeared within these last few days. Perhaps I should except the mantelets à la bonne femme, which are rounded behind so gracefully, and which, leaving the arms open, and hiding the form of a fine bust only so far as to permit the general outline to be seen. As regards the general accessories to our fashionable costumes, few modifications have as yet occurred to at-

tract, or indeed deserve, any particular attention. Nevertheless our dead season has not entirely paralyzed the imagination of our artists, as may be seen in some of their models, which have a charm of novelty always effective. Perhaps we should point out to your readers some robes of India nankin for country dresses, which are really pretty and original. These are trimmed with ruffles, with bouffants, with piping, or gathers. Morning robes are trimmed with frills, which descend no lower than the knees, or which are carried upwards towards the hips, following the shape of the wearer. Hats and bonnets still retain the shapes which we have pointed out in our former letters, the only difference being in the different arrangement of the ornaments which adorn them, and by that instinctive taste which teaches the fair Parisian to adopt those graceful modifications of the curve of her bonnet which agree best with her particular contour. These it is almost impossible to describe, as they vary in every particular case; but still we now and then see something which, with little variation, would fit it for general adoption. Indeed, within the last few moments I have observed, passing my window, two or three models which would be considered beautiful anywhere. One of these is a bonnet, of open straw work, trimmed with a long flat plume of feathers, and with a ribbon crossed with the most graceful simplicity; and the other, a hat, in *gros des Indes*, trimmed only with a tress of ribbons, and a bunch of moss-roses. Now, although there is nothing that can be described particularly in either of these head-dresses, yet in the manner in which they are worn consists their principal charm and beauty. I regret that my letter this week should be so barren of intelligence: let us hope my next will be more valuable. Until then adieu.

HENRIETTE DE B.

(From *Berger's Ladies Gazette of Fashion*.)

The changes since last month have been more numerous than usual, and, generally speaking, in better taste. The following may be considered as decided upon:—

CAPOTES.—The materials for capotes and chapeaux continue to be very various, but those of the finest kind are preferred. Silk is seldom employed except for drawn bonnets, or for those made with chip fronts. The linings consist of ribbon to correspond, and flowers of various hues. They are a ways of a close shape. Cape capotes are much in favour in half-dress: some are made close, but the majority moderately open. White lace is much in favour for capotes and chapeaux.

CAMAILS.—Camails and mantlets maintain their vogue: the camail Clementine is one of the prettiest. The mantlet à la duchesse increases in favour. They continue to be made either in white lace or organza, and are lined with pink or blue crape.

SCARVES.—Barege scarves are decidedly fashionable, and will no doubt continue to be so, although some summer shawls, made of the same material, but with cachemere patterns, have made their appearance.

ROBES.—Light materials for robes are decidedly in a majority, although silk, some cameline, and barege, are much in request. Tucks and deep flounces are much in favour for negligé or demi toilette; but deep flounces are preferred for the latter.

CAPS.—Caps, and head dresses of hair, are nearly equally fashionable; the latter are always ornamented in a very simple style. A wreath of flowers, or one formed of coques of ribbon, with a knot on one side, or else a lace lappet, confined at each side by a rose or two or three small flowers, will, we have authority to state, be adopted by the most distinguished leaders of fashion.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE MUSE'S QUAIRE!

A FRAGMENT.

Periant qui ante nos nostra dixerunt.

Where is the field for Fancy now to glean—
Where may her footsteps roam where none have been?
Are there no laurels, glorious in their kind,
Yet left to gather, and in garlands bind,
Like those which crown'd of old the Poet's brow
(His the great First, and first reputed now!)?
Does Helicon or old Parnassus still
Their inspiration-founts for bards distil?
Or is the Muse by tir'd Invention left
To plod a waste, of ev'ry flow'r bereft,
Alone—to ev'n the star of Genius lost,
On the bleak ocean of Discovery tost,
Without a bay—a creeklet—isle or shore—
To rest her barque where none have paus'd before,
And made a home exclusive for themselves?—
Where are her sylphs—her sibyls and her elves,
That erst obeyed the mandate of her wand,
And could, at will, new worlds of thought command?
All vanish'd!—or their torches of the Sun
Held up as beacon-lights some land to shun:
Proscribing shelter to her weary guest!
Give her another ruin'd Pleiad's rest,
And 'neath her own prolific hands will rise
As fair an orb as now adorns the skies—
Another Mind-Elysium as bright
As ever dawn'd from out primal Night!
Alas! 'tis vain:—poor Muse thy course is run—
All that thou couldst, and nobly, hast thou done!—W.

SONGS OF A LOVELORN.—No. II.

Stay, passenger! my love lies here. I'll sing
Her requiem, an' thou wilt listen to't!—*Old Play.*
Hush! hush! let none but the robin be near her,
'Twas he that sang her to sleep;
And even to me no music is dearer
Than his, though it makes me weep!
Come here, little robin! come here and see
From her cold, cold grave she is smiling at thee!
Sing to her, robin! and I will strew
Many a little crumb for you;
Or give me your music, bird! and I
Will flee on your wings through the deep blue sky,
And sing my sweet love in her early tomb,
Gone like a flow'r in its break of bloom!—W.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THE BALLET OF ONDINE.

Since the time when it was first reputed that angels became enamoured of the daughters of earth, "mortal with immortal mingling" has been looked upon by all poetic eyes as a vision, if not of truth, at least of such a *véraisemblance* that it passed current for what it counterfeited, and, in our modern mythology, is as much revered as any brochings or introductions of Hesiod, the arch-arranger of all those things for credulous antiquity. There is a certain beauty in the notion that "minds of unearthly dower" will descend to the sympathies of mundane affection, which has been romantically told in Moore's "Loves of the Angels;" but perhaps, after all, it is something better to be witnessed than narrated, and as the eye claims the exclusive domain of satisfactory demonstration, the *tableaux* presented to its attention are generally more faithfully represented to the censorious than

Sounds sweet but vague, that shadowless are nought.

The ballet of "Ondine" is in the highest degree *poetical* in its construction; the plot—the treatment is most artistic. We cannot forego the pleasure of transcribing a little prefix to the descriptive *libretto* of this charming ballet, which shows that the present lessee is a man of most excellent taste. It runs thus:—"The Greeks first peopled the river, the plain, and the mountain with the innumerable deities of rustic worship and rustic fear; and while the original creations of that half-eastern people have been swept away with their poetic creed, their traces and memories may be followed throughout Europe, mingling a classic grace with popular superstition. To the German Naiade La Motte Fouquet first gave a permanent poetic being, making his Undine, from whom the "Ondine" of the ballet has been drawn, a wild, capricious, fairy-like being, as wilful and bright as the waves and waters of which she was the child." Of a verity there is a dash of poetry about this short introduction which leads us gracefully to the ballet itself, and charms us out of cold criticism. We have no words but those of congratulation for its production; the pantomime of music and the poetry of motion have never been more effectively used; in short, it is a struggle between all the expressive arts "of senses dumb and eloquent" to assert their individual claims to the eye, the ear, and to that resulting sense of their

combined enjoyments—pleasure. Cerito, as *Ondine*, is unearthly; see her once, and "that fairy form is ne'er forgot." Guy Stephan had no *avant-courier* fame, but she is now fully established in favouritism, and most deservedly. If there had been more "talk" about her, she would have been considered at least the rival of *la première danseuse* now *autocrating* it.

We shall resume the subject of this ballet in our next, and enter into details, of which our present want of space deprives us.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

On Monday evening one of the largest assemblies that ever thronged this capacious house attended on the occasion of Mr. Stretton's benefit. The programme was certainly most inviting—namely, a *scena* from the second act of Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," in which the parts of *Alice* and *Bertram* were most ably sustained by Miss Clara Novello and Herr Staudigl; the last two acts of Puccini's "Sappho," the part of *Alexander* performed by Stretton with great energy. Mrs. Shaw, who was most enthusiastically received, and Miss Novello, being honoured, as usual, in "Sweet tears." Next followed a concert, which, of course, was the chief attraction of the night, with Sviroti and Blazgrove as violinists; Madame Duleken, pianist; Mr. Richardson as flautist; Misses Clara and Sibella Novello, Lucombe, Bassano, M. B. Hawes, Signor Magliano, Herr Staudigl, and Mr. Munvers, vocalists. Nothing could exceed the applause of the audience, encoring being the system of the night—Miss M. B. Hawes in "The Minstrel Boy," Miss C. Novello in "Bonnie Prince Charlie," Miss Lucombe in Auber's "Have pity on me," Herr Staudigl in Bendici's noble *scena*, "Rage thou angry storm," Mr. Richardson in his flute fantasia, and Camillo Sviroti in "The Clochette" of Paganini, when he substituted "The Carnival of Venice."

One of the most interesting circumstances of the night was the novelty of having two violin solos by different performers. Though it was a bold thing to stand forth and play after Sviroti's electrical effects, yet our countryman Blazgrove acquitted himself in the most admirable manner in Mayeder's Op. 45, his neatness and classic style having been applauded in the most enthusiastic manner by an audience that had every reason to be proud of him, and who seemed glad of the opportunity of showing it. Mr. Stretton acted wisely and liberally in the construction of his programme, by giving his compatriot an opportunity of so eminently distinguishing himself. The farce of "A Day after the Wedding" concluded the evening's performances; but almost every one thought it was a *day after the fair*, for after the concert but few exhibited any wish to "sit it out."

IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connell reached Galway on Sunday morning last, about nine o'clock, attended by his trades in procession, and accompanied by an immense assemblage of the counties of Mayo, Sligo, Galway, &c., &c. It is said that there could not have been less than between three and four hundred thousand persons in the train of the bon, and learned gentleman. Lord Ffrench, the recently-dismissed magistrate, presided on the occasion, and resolutions declaratory of the necessity of repeal, and condemnatory of the union, having been proposed and adopted, Mr. O'Connell proceeded to address the meeting. The hon. and learned gentleman spoke at great length on the usual topics.

THE ANTI-REPEAL SQUADRON AT CORK.—The *Southern Reporter* states, that the squadron, whose stay at Cove diffused much pleasure (and profit, too, we hear) amongst the good people there, is departing and dispersing, going nobody knows whither, as nobody can tell for what they came. Not a shot was fired in anger since the first ship or steamer arrived; but it must be admitted that the captains, officers, and crews manifested considerable incaution and indiscretion in admitting so many persons on board, some of whom, at least, must have been Repealers, and of course very rebellious subjects of her Majesty. H. M. ship *Malabar* sailed on Sunday, report says for Lisbon, and H. M. ship *Tyne* was towed up as guard-ship, until the arrival of the *Inconstant*. The *Racer*, *Lynx*, &c., were under orders to sail, but were countermanded.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place at the Corn Exchange, John Green, Esq., in the chair. The rent for the week amounted to £1250 3s. 9d. At the conclusion of the sitting it was moved that the society do adjourn until next day, at two o'clock, at which hour it was expected Mr. O'Connell would arrive in Dublin from Galway. Among the letters read was one signed "Gerald Doyle, Priest of Naas," addressed to Major Power, commanding the 85th depot in that town, complaining of the soldiers attending mass with their arms, and *refusing to admit them* thus equipped. He offered, however, that a priest should attend at the barracks on Sundays, and perform the service for them there—an offer which, it appears, by a reply from the Adjutant-General's Office, has been accepted of with the approbation of the Lieutenant-General commanding.

A singer of Anti-Repeal ballads was checked in his vocation at Carlow last week, and taken before the authorities, who committed him to the county gaol to be tried at the ensuing assizes. The following is a specimen of his minstrelsy:—

"Then Luther's generation will take a speedy flight,
And go into Hanover in lands of sweet delight;
Our enemies must cut their sticks, and leave this fertile land,
For it was decreed that Luther's breed should fall by God's command.
Our clergymen they will attend while blood runs in their veins,
And Erin's sons, with pikes and guns, will chase them like the Danes."

NEW MAGISTRATES.—The Lord Chancellor, upon the recommendation of the Earl of Donoughmore, has appointed Mr. R. W. White a magistrate for the county of Tipperary. The Chancellor has also appointed Mr. J. S. Barry to be a magistrate for the same county. Warrants have, in addition, been signed for the appointment of the following gentlemen to the magistracy:—Sir R. J. Paul for Waterford, Mr. C. M. Garel for Antrim, Mr. J. Johnston for Fermanagh, Mr. J. Johnston for Donegal, and Mr. H. O'Reilly for Wicklow.

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed Mr. C. M. Vandeleur, colonel of the Clare Regiment of Militia, in the room of Lord Fitzgerald and Vesce, deceased.

THE YEOMANRY.—A morning paper, assumed to be the organ of the Irish Government, states, that the Lord Lieutenant has officially announced that neither the yeomanry nor the militia are to be embodied. The arms at present in the hands of the yeomanry are to be called in, and marked as required by the new Arms Bill. The militia arms, it is added, had been received back by the Ordnance Department many years ago.

GLASGOW.—PROSECUTION OF SURGEONS, CHEMISTS, AND DRUGGISTS.—We are informed that the prosecution of this class for the retail sale of spirits of wine in connexion with their own trade without a special license, which has been pretty extensively carried out in England, and some parts of Scotland, has been commenced in Glasgow, and that last week no fewer than twenty-four persons have been summoned to appear before the justices to answer for the offence. The hardships attending this species of prosecution to many poor men engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, who have been mulcted of large penalties for what has hitherto been considered no offence at all in the eye of the law, but a necessary adjunct to a laborious and often miserably paid profession, are sufficiently apparent, and require no comment.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF LORD ROBERT KER.—It is with deep regret we have to announce the loss to Edinburgh of one of its most highly-esteemed citizens, by the death of Lord Robert Ker, Assistant-Adjutant-General in Scotland, which melancholy event took place on Friday, at his lordship's residence in Moray-place, after a confinement to the house of somewhat less than a fortnight. Lord Robert Ker was born in 1738, in Minorca, under General Fox, in 1799 served in Portugal under General Cudjoe, as a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and K.C.H. He served at the battle of Alexandria, where the gallant general fell; and in the same year, at the surrender of Cairo, and siege and surrender of Alexandria, under General (afterwards Lord) Hutchinson. In 1802-3 Lord Robert served in Malta and Gibraltar; and in Ireland in 1805, where he was aide-de-camp to Lord Cathcart, Commander of the Forces there. From 1806 to 1832, Lord Robert was Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces in Scotland; and from that latter year up to his death was Assistant-Adjutant-General on the North British staff. Lord Robert Ker was uncle to the late, and grand uncle to the present Marquess of Lothian. Lord Robert was sixty-three years of age, having been born in the year 1780.

PORTSMOUTH.—The *Warship*, 50, Captain Lord John Hay, C.B., has gone into harbour to be taken into dock and overhauled, and have her defects made good. The *Resistance* troop-ship, Commander G. E. Patey, has arrived from Quebec, bringing home Captain Sandon, and the officers and crew of the *Nigara*, the establishment on the Canadian lakes been broken up. She has also brought part of the 70th Regiment. The *Nautilus*, 10, Lieutenant-Commander G. Snell, is lying in the harbour ready for any service for which she may be required. The *Conway*, 26, Captain R. Fair, K.C.H., has been taken out of the basin, and will be ready for sea in about a fortnight. She has nearly completed her crew. The *Howe*, 120, has not yet arrived, although she is reported to have sailed from Gibraltar on the 7th instant. She is hourly expected. We have pleasure in announcing the promotion of Lieutenant W. M. Hall to the rank of commander, and his appointment to the royal steam-yacht *Victoria* and *Albert*. It will be recollected that this officer commanded the *Nemesis* war-steamer during the operations against the Chinese, in which he greatly distinguished himself and rendered most valuable service. Ships in port: St. Vincent, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Royal George*, *Warship*, *Inconstant*, *Conway*, *Dolphin*, *Nautilus*, *Resistance*, *Seadewer*, *Feetless sculler*, and the *Corwall* and *Fabre* transporters.

The increased half-pay of the pursers of the navy in which thirty pursers are to be permitted to retire on the half-pay of £8. 6d. per diem. The Board of Admiralty will select those whose qualifications come up to the rule laid down by their lordships.

We are given to understand that the squadron assembled under the command of Rear-

Admiral Bowles is to remain stationed in Ireland, and to consist of some small vessels and steamers. The report that has appeared in the Irish papers, that two three-deckers were expected to form part of it, is quite ridiculous.

COURT MARTIAL.—A court martial was held a few days since at the Infantry Barracks, at Windsor, to try private Howesley, of the Coldstream Guards, charged with having been guilty of using abusive language to his pay-sergeant. He was found guilty, and sentenced to receive 150 lashes. The man underwent his sentence at the Riding-school of the Cavalry Barracks, at Spital, on the morning of Monday last, and received the whole of the punishment. The man, who bears an extremely bad character in the regiment, had been previously tried, for various offences, before no less than nineteen courts martial.

A troop of the 4th Light Dragoons arrived in Bristol from Taunton on Thursday, in order to be ready to proceed, if required, to South Wales.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The keel of a packet-ship, one hundred tons larger in size than the *Liverpool*, just launched in New York, has been laid down in one of the ship yards of that city. The number of vessels which entered Liverpool in 1842 was 16,606, with a tonnage of 2,445,278; being an increase over the previous year of 148 vessels, and 19,938 tons.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S CORPORATION.—On Tuesday the annual general court of the governors of this corporation, established for the relief and support of sick, maimed, and disabled seamen, and the widows and children of those who may have been slain in the service of their country, was held at the offices in Birch-lane, J. C. Powell, Esq., in the chair, when the president and committee for the year ensuing were elected. The amount received during the past year from the seamen of London vessels, and from ships under the management of the corporation, amounted to £218,963, and the sums paid to London and out-port pensioners, and in temporary relief, including charges for management, amounted to £215,103, leaving a cash balance of £3864. The pensioners on the books of the corporation up to 31st December last, were 1453 men, 2333 widows, and 2473 children.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PUSEYISM.—Puseyism observances have been introduced at Enfield-highway Chapel of Ease, by the Rev. T. Russell, but the inhabitants, unanimously, in auditing the churchwardens' accounts at the vestry on the 22nd, refused to pay one item, for candlesticks and candles, £23 9s. 9d., which was introduced by the parties by the way of carrying out their forms.

The Rev. Henry Erskine Head, rector of Feniton, Devon, has been, at the suit of the Bishop of Exeter, sentenced to three years' suspension from the office of the ministry, the loss of his living, and the costs of the action, for having published a letter, in which he maintained that the church catechism, the Order of Baptism, and the Order of Confirmation, in the Book of Common Prayer, contained erroneous doctrines.

OXFORD.—In a congregation holden on Monday last, John Whitlock Nicholai Carne, of Jesus College, was admitted to the degree of Doctor in Civil Law. Mr. Thomas Augustus Parnell, scholar of St. John's College, was admitted an actual Fellow of that society; and Mr. Robinson Thornton and Mr. Edward Palin, both from Merchant Tailors' School, were admitted scholars of the same. The Rev. Temple Hamilton Chase, B.A., Michel scholar of Queen's College, was admitted an actual Fellow of that society on the foundation of John Michel.—The subject announced for the Elington Theological Prize for 1843 is, "The Contrast of Scripture Prophecy with the Oracles and Divination of the Heathens." Candidates must have passed their examination for the degree of B.A., and not exceeded their 28th term. Essays to be sent in on or before Wednesday in the Easter week. Yesterday Mr. Charles Trimmer was elected a scholar of Corpus Christi College.

A scene of great confusion and excitement took place at this university on Wednesday last (Commemoration-day), on the occasion of the honorary degree of D.C.L. being bestowed on Mr. Everett, the American Minister. As it was impossible to hear whether there were any dissentient voices or not during the tremendous uproar which prevailed, his Excellency was admitted without a scrutiny. The objection is, that Mr. Everett had been formerly a Unitarian teacher. A protest had been lodged against the conduct of the Vice-chancellor.

DURHAM.—The following degrees have been conferred:—Bachelors of Arts—Rev. John Edmunds, John Henry Robertson Sumner, Walker Featherstonehaugh, Henry Parr Dwarrie, George Wilkinson, Thomas Loxham, Walter Skene, Samuel Smith, Henry Robson, Henry Curteis Lipscomb, John Walton. Masters of Arts—Charles Forster, Cyril Wood.

In the final examination in theology, Mr. Hartley's prize was divided between Mr. Robson and Mr. Simpson.

The annual prizes given by the Lord Bishop of Durham have been assigned as follows:—In Hebrew literature and Hellenistic Greek—To James Simpson, student in theology; second prize in ditto, to John Low Low, student in theology; Latin Essay—Hopkins Bradnall, student in arts; Latin Verse—Henry Thornton Holland, student in arts; second ditto, Joseph Waite, student in arts; Mathematical and Physical Science—John Pedder, engineer student; Hebrew prize for Junior Class—George Dundas, student in theology; Van Mildert Scholarships—Cyril Wood, B.A., and Samuel Smith, student in arts.

Notice has been given that the Warden and Fellows will proceed to the election of three Foundation Fellows on the 9th November, 1843. The Rev. Piers Calverley Cloughton, M.A., of University College, Oxford, has been admitted to the same degree, *ad eundem*. The Rev. Charles Thomas Whitely, M.A., and the Rev. Edward Massie, M.A., have been nominated to the office of proctor for the ensuing year. The Professor of Mathematics has been appointed to the office of sub-warden.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed the Rev. William Rawlings, M.A., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, vicar of Fritwell, to the rectory of Thenford, Northamptonshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. E. Stafford.

The Rev. Dr. Howard has been instituted to the rectory of Llanrhaidr, Denbighshire, on the nomination of the Lord Bishop of Bangor.

The Rev. William Marsh, D.D., late rector of St. Thomas's, Birmingham, has been appointed to the incumbency of St. Mary's, Leamington.

The Archdeacon of Craven has presented the incumbency of Elland, Yorkshire, to the Rev. Wm. Atkinson, M.A.

The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. George John Collinson, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the vicarage of Swaebourne, Bucks.

The Rev. William Pittman Jones, B.A., has been licensed by the Lord Bishop of Chester to the perpetual curacy of St. Thomas's Church, Preston.

Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley, Bart., has presented the Rev. Hugh Jones, M.A., perpetual curate of Llanfais, to the rectory of Beaumans, in the Isle of Anglesey.

The Rev. J. Robinson, M.A., late rector of St. Dennis and Naburn, York, has been promoted to the vicarage of St. Lawrence, York, void by the decease of the Rev. W. W. Layng.

The Rev. Charles Verney Shuckburgh, M.A., has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of London to the vicarage of Ulting, Essex.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

Leopold, King of the Belgians, accompanied by his august consort, is at present in this country to do honour to the marriage of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge. Eminent in rank, distinguished for his talents, and connected as his name is with a period of our history with which there are many brilliant, and some mournful, associations, a sketch of him at the present moment cannot but be acceptable to our readers.

If ever a work is written on the romance of monarchy, the name of Leopold will figure in its pages as one to whom the fates have dealt one of the most extraordinary careers on record. Born in the family of one of the smallest German princes, he arrived at the age of manhood only to see the patrimony of his race overwhelmed by the military deluge that, under the sway of Napoleon, "swept down empires in its flood;" and for years he had no resources or support but the profession of a soldier, and his pay as an officer in the Russian service. Yet was his brow doubly destined to the diadem; he has wedded the daughters of two of the most powerful sovereigns of Europe—England and France; has refused the throne of Greece, and accepted the crown of Belgium; and, as he governs with skill and moderation, it is more than probable that he will close his life as one of the royalties of the world, the fate of more than one prince of the houses of Bourbon and Stuart not being his—the misery of finding his days outlasting the ability to grasp the sceptre, or retain possession of the "seated throne." In looking back upon his past life, we cannot help thinking that he must regard himself as a man "quoted and marked" for station and dominion; he was born to them, as other men are said to be born to trouble—as naturally as the sparks fly upward. Success in love and policy—crowns and thrones and the daughters of kings fell in his way as abundantly as others find their path blocked up by toil and disappointment. Fortune must have wrapped him in her brightest purple, and sent him forth as one "that should be king hereafter," at all hazard; he seems to have done little, but let things take their course, and to have accepted greatness rather than struggled for it; he has not only thought with *Macbeth*,

If chance will have me king, why chance can crown me,
Without my stir.

But he has done better—he has acted upon it; and, as far as his actions are known, his regality is not linked with repentance, and he has become royal without a crime. Had he been a Roman, he would have been called "Felix," in the sense of "successful," or, as we may render it, "Leopold the Lucky;" whether he has been happy, in the better and higher meaning of the word, is another question.

His Serene Highness Leopold George Christian Frederick, Duke of Saxe, Margrave of Meissen, Landgrave of Thuringen, and Prince of Coburg and Saalfeld, was born on the 16th of December, 1790, being the youngest child of a goodly family of seven, possessed by Duke Francis of Coburg, his father. If the reader inspects a pretty large map of Europe, he may happen to discover the duchy of Saxe-Coburg; but on a small one it is a great chance if he discover it at

all; it is, in fact, one of the smallest of the principalities of Germany. The youngest son of a prince, whose whole revenue was but fifty thousand a year, may well be supposed to have early arrived at a conviction that it was necessary for him to push his way in the world, especially as the hereditary possessions were entirely in the power of the French; the house of Coburg having been among the more stubborn of the German principedoms, and resistance to his will being a thing that Napoleon always had strength enough to crush, and never generosity enough to forgive. A sister of Leopold was married to the brother of the Emperor Alexander, the Archduke Constantine, a brutal and sensual wretch, who treated her so shamefully that she was soon obliged to separate from him. A connection was, however, kept up between the families, and by this means young Leopold obtained a commission in the service of Russia. It is said, and it may be readily believed, that he soon showed decided talent for negotiation and the management of affairs, was steady, self-concentrated, free from those vices which the world glosses over with the gentle name of follies, calculating, and, as events have proved, possessed of more foresight than many born to better expectations, somewhat cold, perhaps, but shrewd and prudent. Such was Prince Leopold at the time the fall of Napoleon gave the emperors and kings of the world leave to make holiday, and to take less thought for the morrow than they had for some years been accustomed to do. Leopold's lucky star brought him to England, just at the time that the Prince Regent and the Ministry were using all their efforts to induce the Princess Charlotte to accept the hand of William Prince of Orange, the Stadtholder of Holland. He seems to have been a heavy, plodding, Dutch-built sort of a lover, worthy and honest enough, but ungainly in person, and destitute of the graces and accomplishments of mind that sometimes compensate for personal defects. Whatever the reasons, the princess most cordially disliked him. The Duchess of Oldenburg, a clever diplomatist, was then in London, and thinking, perhaps, there was a chance of success, contrived an interview between the princess and Leopold, the result of which is too well known to require repetition. The Dutchman returned to his dykes and his money-bags, and turned his attention to trade, the only example of a crowned head being "a trafficker of the earth" since the days of the Medici. This was the first time that Leopold had crossed his path: it was not destined to be the last. Leopold returned for a few months to the Continent, but, on the 20th of February, 1816, landed again at Dover, as the accepted suitor of the heiress of the crown of England, and, on the 20th of May following, was married to his royal bride with all the pomp and ceremonial that state and dignity demand.



PORTRAIT OF THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

But the cypress had been twined with the marriage wreath, and the revolution of one short year brought death to the royal house; the princess was no more, and Leopold was a widower; the prospective dignity of king-consort of England, which in his hands would have been an important political station, vanished for ever. Nothing remained to him but the annuity of £50,000 a year, which Parliament had settled upon him; years went by, and little was heard of Prince Leopold, except that he lived frugally and carefully, as much, perhaps, from habit as inclination. Change was at work in the high places of the world, and Greece, being in want of a king and constitution, offered its throne to Leopold; but he "liked not the security," and respectfully declined. The revolution of 1830 threw France and the neighbouring countries into a ferment, and after a short interval, the Belgians followed the example of the French, and drove William of Orange, the Stadtholder, across his frontier into Holland, and offered the crown to his rival—once in love, and now in policy—to Prince Leopold. This time he did not refuse; he accepted the proffered dignity, but, with characteristic caution, would not renounce altogether his English annuity; he ceased to draw it, and has never drawn it from the time he ascended the throne; but greatness is mutable, and, if there should be a change in the opinions of *les braves Belges*, his English £50,000 a year is not a bad *pis aller* to fall back upon. Since his accession he has married a daughter of Louis Philippe, who has the reputation of possessing the longest purse and the longest head of all the sovereigns of Europe, unless he is rivalled in the last particular by his son-in-law, whose government has been marked by that moderation and knowledge of mankind which he acquired amid the adverse circumstances of his early life. And what a life it has been! As he stood on Wednesday evening amid the blaze and splendour of the marriage ceremonial, must not his thoughts have wandered away from all around him to another scene not less splendid, to another bride not less beautiful, beside whom he stood, *not* then a spectator, but as one about to be lifted by the fair hand he held from comparative obscurity to wealth and dignity, and earthly power; and must he not have thought, too, how soon that hand was snatched from his by the stern divorcer, that cares not whom he puts asunder; and, as all this came back upon the worn and worldly heart of the statesman and the ruler, could any one be surprised, could any one blame him, if perchance a tear was shed amid the blaze and revelry of the present, as a tribute to the dim and half-faded memories of the past?

GRAND FLORAL FETE AT GLAZENWOOD.

On Friday, the 23rd ult., the annual *fête* was held in the gardens at Glazenwood, and proved a delightful treat to thousands of visitors. For the information of those who have not visited Glazenwood we may state that it is situated about 43 miles from the metropolis, and two miles from Braintree, and the grounds are the most extensive of the kind in the county of Essex. They are the property of Mr. S. Curtis, descended from the celebrated botanist, who issued from this spot his many-volumed "Botanical Magazine." The grounds are kept up by subscription: they comprise about 100 acres, tastefully laid out in flower-beds, shrubberies, groves, and walks; and nearly in the centre is placed Mr. Curtis's mansion, luxuriantly clothed with the choicest floral beauties. Here climb, according to the *Essex Herald*, the splendid blue *Wistaria consequana*, extending 70



GLAZENWOOD HOUSE FLOWER SHOW.

yards in length by 30 feet high; the lovely trumpet-shaped red and orange blossoms of the *bignonia capreolata*; several varieties of magnolia, amongst which *magnolia grandiflora* towers to a height of 30 feet; a perfectly unique specimen of the double yellow China or magnolia rose, the *Banksia noisette*, Lady Tankerville's and the blush Boursalt roses, and a beautiful mixture of the dark red and white China roses; one of the finest specimens in the kingdom of *photinia serrulata*; a splendid specimen of that rare and curious plant the *Salisburya adiantifolia* or maiden hair-tree; the new climbing fuschia, from the Brazils; the double-blossomed pomegranate, almost covered by the splendid foliage of the *aristolochia sypho*, &c., besides a *magnolia grandiflora*, 30 feet high. To the left are the conservatories, containing far too great an assemblage of plants for us to enumerate. A flycatcher's nest in a splendid specimen of the cactus excited much attention on Friday; and the geraniums (especially one of Mr. Curtis's seedlings), were splendid. The *kalmias* cannot be equalled in this kingdom, and they are mixed up with the greatest possible variety of *andromeda*, *vaccinium*, *ledum*, *gaultheria*, *magnolia*, *menziesia*, *calycanthus*, and hundreds of others, extending over a space of several acres. Passing round Mr. Curtis's residence, a path through filbert and fruit trees leads to the Hermitage, and to the Grove, or, as it is called, "Australia," for here the different tribes of *rhododendron*, *azaleas*, and other rare Australian plants flourish with native vigour: among them is an unique specimen of the *eucalyptus*, or gum-tree, of New South Wales, promising to equal the gigantic red gum.

In grounds thus laid out, with the trees in all their summer foliage, and the walks skirted with flowers—not forgetting a bed of roses, nearly two hundred yards long by fifty feet wide, containing 1200 varieties—were assembled by the afternoon nearly 4000 persons, including—

Lord and Lady Rayleigh and party; General Sir William Eustace, Lady and family; Lord Western; Archdeacon Burney and family; Mrs. E. G. Barnard; the Rev. R. R. and the Hon. Mrs. Drummond; the Rev. J. Halward and party; Captain Rooke and family; the Rev. J. C. B. Warren, Mrs. Warren, and party; J. Walford, Esq., and family; the Rev. J. P. Wood

and party; the Rev. Edward Eull and family; Captain Ede, R.M.; the Rev. H. Du Cane, Miss Du Cane, and party; J. B. Bosanquet, Esq.; — Hall, Esq.; the Rev. Foote Gower; Richard Marriott, Esq., Mrs. Marriott, and party; Captain Mac Hardy, R.N.; the Rev. Guy Bryan, Miss Bryan, and party; the Rev. Mr. Calthrop, Miss Calthrop, Captain Pattison, Mrs. Pattison, and family; Louis Way, Esq., Charles Way, Esq., and the Misses Way; Mrs. John Wright and family; the Rev. P. J. Honywood, W. Honywood, Esq.; the officers of the Scots Greys; the Rev. B. D. Hawkins and family; Mrs. J. J. Tufnell and Miss Tufnell; the Rev. J. Greenwood, D.D., and the Misses Greenwood; the Rev. — Hume and Miss Hume; the Misses Du Cane; J. Luard, Esq., and family; George Round, Esq., and party; the Rev. J. Alder and Miss Alder; J. J. Pattison, Esq., &c.

In an adjoining field had been erected canvas stabling for 500 or 600 horses, and refreshment booths, with all the appurtenances of a village fair, for the servants and rustic folks, who made a holiday on the occasion.

The gardens presented an enchanting, fairy-like scene. Here might be seen groups of elegantly-dressed women pausing over some floral wonders that,

touched by their fair dalliance, gladder grew;

then their gay morning costume might be seen gleaming through the green branches, and in the vistas of the walks; whilst in many a shady nook and corner were mirthful pic-nic parties, who began to feel that sentiment is not the staple of life. Gay as was the scene in its natural beauty, it was heightened by enchanting music; for, in addition to the Braintree band, the band of the Coldstream Guards was stationed in front of Mr. Curtis's residence, and performed the most popular pieces of the season; whilst Mr. Curtis's doors were hospitably thrown open to his friends. And thus the gay scene continued until sun-down, soon after which Glazenwood had resumed its character of rural quiet.

The great charm of this *fête* appears to have been in its *naturalness*. The company had not to view the plants raised upon shelves of artificial green, but they were seen in all their glory of growth and natural splendour. It was altogether a most delightful *al-fresco* affair, and gave universal satisfaction.



AUSTRALIAN GARDEN, GLAZENWOOD.



NEWCASTLE GRAND STAND.

THE NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE RACES.

These races commenced on Monday last, and were extended over three days. The stewards present were F. A. Milbanke, Esq., and A. Johnstone, Esq., the Marquis of Normanby having been detained in Italy by ill-health. The plate entries presented a favourable contrast with past seasons, which was at once observable both in the number and character of the horses entered. The gold cup has long been the leading feature in the proceedings, and the committee of management sanctioned the selection of a more costly article than usual, the cup this year being worth about one hundred and fifty pounds. It has been manufactured by Messrs. Reid and Sons, of



THE CUP.

Newcastle, in the same elegance of style and correctness of figure which have long characterised the manufacture of that old and respectable firm. The design was selected by the Marquis of Normanby. The cup stands upon a base nearly forty inches in circumference, and about four inches high, the upper surface of which is rich frosted work in imitation of turf. The stem, which is about four inches in circumference, and about eleven inches in length, rises from the centre of the base, and is elegantly and elaborately ornamented in resemblance of vine foliage. Around the stem, and resting on the base, are the figures of a horse and a foal standing, and of a mare reclining, exquisitely formed, and grouped with great artistical effect, exhibiting "the points" in striking accordancy with nature. The stem is surmounted by a beautiful Grecian vase, with vine handles and border, the entire height being about twenty-two inches.

The following are the days' proceedings:—

MONDAY.

The Craven Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 20 added.
Mr. Johnstone's Charles XII., aged .. (Marston) 1
Mr. Meiklam's br c by Agreeable d by Sam, four yrs .. 2
No betting, both horses being in the same stable. Won by a length and a half.

The Produce Stakes of 50 sovs each.

Lord Eglinton's Egidia (allowed 3lb) .. walked over
The Hunters' Stakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 20 added.
Mr. F. A. Milbanke's Robinson, aged .. (Captain H. Morrett) 1
Mr. W. Brandling named William le Gros, four years .. 2

Betting—7 to 4 agst William le Gros, 3 to 1 agst Robinson, 3 to 1 agst Recorder, 4 to 1 agst Man Friday, 6 to 1 agst Flaggon. William le Gros made the running to the distance, where Robinson took it up, and won cleverly by a length.

The Maiden Plate of £50.

Mr. Harrison's Hippona, three yrs .. (Joy) 4 1 1
Mr. Brown's Drops of Brandy, six yrs .. 1 3 2
Won easy.

Northumberland Plate Betting—Even on the Pompey and the Era agst the field, 2 to 1 agst Era, and 100 to 8 agst Queen of the Tyne.

TUESDAY.

The Cricket Club Stakes of 10 sovs each, h. ft., with 80 added by the Northumberland Cricket Club.

Colonel Charritie's Gorbambury, 3 yrs .. (Nat) 1
Mr. Brown's A British Yeoman, 3 yrs .. (Oates) 2

6 to 4 agst Gorbambury, and 7 to 4 agst British Yeoman. Gorbambury made the running till about half-way between the distance post and the stand; he was then headed by the Yeoman, but resumed his lead in an instant, and won by three parts of a length.

The Tyro Stakes of 25 sovs each, with 25 added.

Lord Normanby's Lorimer, by the Saddler .. (Nat) 1
Mr. Metcalfe's Spinster, by Memnon Junior .. 2
2 to 1 agst Beaufront, 2 to 1 agst Lorimer, and 7 to 2 agst Telemachus. Lorimer and Sister to Martingale made play to the Morpeth turn, where they were joined by Beaufront and Spinster. Sister to Martingale resigned at the distance, and Spinster challenged Lorimer, but without effect, the colt running a good race home by a length.

The North Derby Stakes of 25 sovs each, with 100 added.

Mr. D. Cooke's Trueboy .. (Noble) 1
Mr. Bell's Blackdrop .. (Marston) 2
5 to 4 agst Blackdrop, 3 to 1 agst What, 4 and 5 to 1 agst Trueboy, 5 to 1 agst Silkworm filly, and 5 to 1 agst Shaftoe's colt. Judex took the lead to the Newcastle turn, where What headed him, and carried on the running to the distance; Blackdrop and Trueboy then went in front, the latter winning, after an interesting race, by three lengths.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas.

Mr. Plummer's Alice Hawthorn, 5 yrs .. (Templeman) 1
Col. Craddock's Peggy, 3 yrs .. (Oates) 2
6 to 5 agst Alice, and 10 to 4 agst Peggy. Robinson cut out the work to the Morpeth turn, Alice Hawthorn then took it up, defeated Peggy's attempt, and won by four lengths. Sleight of Hand was only started for the Goodwood Cup allowance.

THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.



SIGNOR DOMENICO CONTI AS ALAMIRO, IN THE OPERA OF BELISARIO.

Powerful and preponderating as the double merits of Fornasari, as singer and actor, most assuredly are, we must not overlook altogether the claims of other stars, which,

Tho' bright from nature, sometimes are eclipsed.

Conti, the subject of our illustration, has not had a fair proportion of public consideration. He came here with a doubtful continental celebrity; but all candid judges readily admitted, on hearing him, that his reputation was fairly and artistically earned, and that he only needed frequent and fitting opportunity to be better known in order to be appreciated as a leading artiste of the first order. *Non omnia possumus omnes* is as true in the region of the Italian Opera, we believe, as elsewhere; for every *primo tenore* cannot have everything his own way, even in that arena of struggle for popularity. The consequence is that Conti, with some half-judges, is deemed "niente," because he does not get all the good parts, which would be unjust to his talented rival Mario, and has received but indifferent applause when labouring by his skill and taste to elevate a rôle of minor importance. Nevertheless he is a singer who can fill the first parts with credit to himself and pleasure to his auditors, if he only have opportunity of so doing. His *Alamiro* in "Belisario" is an instance of this our opinion, which we trust is founded on liberality and fair play to all.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.



MR. CHARLES KEAN AS RICHARD III.

Aut Caesar aut nihil has been an axiom too literally used on many occasions, but never with more injustice than when it was paraphrased into the unkind and ill-founded assertion, some time in vogue, that because the elder Kean was the greatest histrionic hero of his time, his scion, the present son, should be held as *nothing* beyond a physical relation to his great father. The public are becoming more wise; for now their universal voice is raised in favour of this most worthy offspring of paternal genius; and if sometimes he closely resemble his extraordinary sire, should we not be glad to see a portrait, which so vividly recalls the spirit of the departed orator, that we find ourselves in a dilemma of distinguishing between the copy of the one and the identity of the other? But this is saying too little for Mr. Charles Kean *per se*; he cannot help the physical resemblances which are detected between him and his great predecessor; it is but justice to him and his individual genius to say that his meritorious claims to be one of the first Shaksperian actors of the day rest not upon such accidental foundation; but even if he do indulge in following occasionally in the wake of his precursor, and fall into some "glorious fault," it is on the principle that he would rather err with Cicero than be wise with a thousand others.

His personation of *Richard the Third*, notwithstanding all due laudations that have been bestowed upon his *Hamlet*, we think his

greatest triumph; for in it he comes to more immediate juxtaposition or contrast with the "worthies gone before him," and, "nothing scathed, comes victor from the field." We do not say that he is the greatest *Richard* that we ever witnessed; but his performance of that character gratifies, nay delights us, for the present, and leaves but little to regret for the past. His scene with *Lady Anne* is most admirably seductive. When we see ordinary actors attempt it we become disgusted with the Ephesian pliancy of the fair one; when either of the Keans (for they are *Arcades ambo* in the complimentary sense) enacts it, we should be surprised if the consequence did not naturally ensue as *Richard* "woo'd for and won." Young Kean, moreover, is a diligent student, and the consequences of his reflection are vindications, not obfuscations—expositions, not confoundings of his author's meaning; and he it said to his praise that he is *greatest* in the personification of the characters drawn by the first of all dramatic writers, and may fairly inherit the proud plural uttered by the great Edmund, "WE WHO PLAY SHAKSPEARE!" without fear of being challenged for his motto by any competitor. Who can say that the drama is on the decline when we see the miracle of the Swan of Avon singing upwards of two hundred years after its death, as it now does under the resuscitating influence of a great actor and liberal manager?

Let poetry once more be heard,
And stalling prose for aye deferred!

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;

OR

THE SISTERS.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

By HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE ATTACK AND DEFENCE.



"Y dear," said Caroline, addressing Sir Arthur with a smile, having deferred the matter as long as she conveniently could, "I wish you would give me a cheque this morning, will you?"

"Certainly, my love; oh, certainly; but—let me see—didn't I give you one on Tuesday?"

"Yes; but—certain demands which I did not exactly anticipate—"

"Oh, you had not received the whole of the bills, I see. What cheque do you want?"

"Why, I want one for two hundred pounds!"

"Two hundred! The additional demands are very heavy, my dear. What are they for?"

"Is it not sufficient for you to know that that sum is required to meet them? If not, you had better at once take the domestic arrangements into your own hands entirely!"

"Nay, my dear, I only wished to know."

"You should not be so inquisitive. It is, indeed, but seldom that I ask you for an additional cheque, and I am sure it is no pleasurable task, for you invariably give it with reluctance. You used not to treat me in this way; I used to consider you one of the most generous creatures alive! but you are sadly changed of late."

"Not at all, my dear; not at all; not in the slightest degree changed; but surely it cannot be unreasonable for a man—"

"It is unreasonable; most unreasonable to expect me to come to you, like a servant, and say, 'If you please, I want so much for this thing, and such a sum for that.'"

"My dear, I expect nothing of the kind."

"But here is a proof that you do! What is this sum for? Dear me, how enormous! Oh! what an amount! Do you think that I ought to endure it in silence?"

"I think that you ought not to be so passionate, my love; I do think that. However, let us say no more about it. Here is the cheque."

"I'll have nothing to do with it! I'll not even touch it! If your confidence in me is so utterly lost, manage every thing in future yourself."

"Why, why will you be so unreasonable?"

"It is you that are unreasonable."

"How, my dear? I merely said—"

"And in saying that, by implication proved that you believe me to be unworthy of your confidence."

"Well, if you will go on so without cause, I can't help it."

"I have cause!—simple cause to speak. Is it not enough that you compel me to come to you for every shilling I have without subjecting me to the additional humiliation of having every shilling I want doled out with reluctance?"

"My dear!—will you hear me?"

"I have not been accustomed to such treatment: nor will I endure it."

"Will you hear me?"

"You used to be kind and generous, but now you are growing old and stingy."

"If you knew," said Sir Arthur, as the tears suddenly sprang into his eyes, "if you knew how much you afflict me, Caroline, you would not, I am certain, pursue this course. But I will not reproach you: I will not wound your feelings, although you would mine. I do not think you know yet how dearly I love you! I do not indeed; if you did, you would not say such bitter things, I'm sure."

"Why do you provoke me to say that which you know I do not mean?"

"Did I provoke you? And did you not mean what you said?"

"Well," he added, placing the cheque in her bosom, "I do not think you would wound me willingly, but you are so warm—so amazingly warm—like tinder you ignite in a moment."

"I beg that I may not be compared to anything so filthy."

"Gunpowder, then; you are like gunpowder—blow the whole house up in an instant! But let me explain. I need not—I feel that I need not assure you that I never intended to breathe a single syllable which could lead you to imagine for one moment that my confidence in you was not unbounded. It is true I did unfortunately inquire what the cheque was for, but it was done inadvertently—without a single thought. I am sure you will acquit me of all intention to subject you to anything like humiliation, because that, as you are my pride, would humiliate me, independently of cutting me to the heart. No, my dear, that is quite out of the question."

"Then I wish you would be a little more guarded in your expressions. You will admit that I was justified in putting that construction upon the question you asked?"

"Why, yes, perhaps you were; it was a forced construction, certainly it was rather forced; still I do not deny that the question would bear it; but that I did not mean anything of the kind, I do hope you'll believe."

"If, then, I am to believe that you did not mean that, let me ask you calmly, what you did mean?"

"Will you hear me calmly?"

"Do I ever refuse to hear you?"

"Why, certainly, sometimes I'm not allowed to say much! But we'll not dwell upon that. I'll explain what my feelings were at the moment. I was thinking, my love, that of late, we have been rather extravagant."

"I have not been extravagant."

"I did not say you, my dear; but we; and all I meant by that was, that our expenses are increasing."

"Do they exceed our income? I speak now with reference to our common expenses."

"Why, perhaps not."

"Then, of what have you to complain? Do you allude to the cost of those presents which you have recently made me?"

"My dear, dear girl, you'll drive me mad! No!—certainly not!"

"To what, then, do you allude?"

"I must give it up, I see."

"Nay, nay, go on; I am perfectly calm!"

"Yes, you are calm, my dear; but very teasing."

"Then I'm sure I'll not stop any longer to tease you."

"There you are again, my love! Really, I cannot say a word without giving offence!"

"Well, what do you really wish to say?"

"Why, I was speaking of our expenses."

"I perceive you wish to have them reduced. Well, my dear, that can be easily managed! I can, for instance, put down my chariot and pony phaeton, and discharge my own servants; and in order to pay the tradesmen's bills for a time without calling upon you, there are my jewels; I can of course dispose of them!"

"It's of no use I see," exclaimed Sir Arthur, in despair; "No use—no use at all."

"It's of no use to tease me, my dear, about those odious money matters, I confess; for they are my abhorrence. You have assured me that our income is ample, and as you have also assured me that our expenditure does not exceed that income, I cannot for the life of me conceive what you have to complain of. Really you are getting very miserly, my dear!"

"Not at all! not at all! but there are limits!"

"Do I exceed those limits?"

"I don't say that you do."

"Why do you complain of me, then?"

"Now, have I complained? Now, really, I appeal to you, have I ever uttered a single word of complaint against you? I never met with so sensitive a creature. However I am to get you through the world I can't imagine. But let us say no more about it. It's all over: come, now let us make it up."

"And give a party only once a year."

Sir Arthur smiled, and kissed her.

"Caroline," said he, still pressing her hand, "don't you think that we should get on as well, and be equally happy, without these little quarrels?"

"Do you think so?"

"I do, indeed."

"Then why do you provoke them?"

"Why do I provoke them? Well! that is about the very richest thing I've heard. Oh, Lady Cleveland! Lady Cleveland! You are a tiresome rogue, Lady Cleveland, and that's the very last word I'll say upon the subject."

That Caroline was conscious of having no cause for the employment of these sharp expressions is a fact to which scarcely any allusion need be made; but having proved by experience that she had but to appear angry to obtain whatever sum she might demand, she, in order to avoid all "impertinent" questions, invariably had recourse to the practice which most annoyed him, namely, that of descending upon how generous he was *once*. Nothing galled him so much as the idea of its being supposed that he had in this respect changed, and hence she had but to touch this chord to cause him to open his cheque-book, with the view of preserving his reputation for generosity, which is perhaps the most difficult reputation to acquire, and decidedly the most expensive for a married man to sustain at home.

Three days had now elapsed since Caroline had either seen or heard of Darnley; for that person conceived that the success of his design would be powerfully promoted by his temporary absence; but while taking her usual drive that morning, she perceived him and his mother coming towards her, and instantly prepared for the meeting. They approached, and he endeavoured to appear as much embarrassed as possible, and raised his hat coldly, but with grace, as they were passing, without however attempting to pull up, until his mother requested him to do so, when as Caroline, perceiving this movement, at the same time stopped, he turned and placed his gig by the side of her phaeton. The ladies then entered into chat, but Darnley himself remained silent; nor would he have uttered a word, had he not been appealed to by his mother to decide a certain point; and even then, his answer was brief and faint.

"I really don't know what is the matter with Vincent," observed Mrs. Darnley, "but he has become so excessively dull, that it's really quite distressing."

"That will do," thought Darnley.

"Change of scene has great influence over the mind," observed Caroline.

"Well, I suppose that's the cause in this instance," rejoined Mrs. Darnley, "and yet it ought not to be."

Caroline instantly changed the subject, and after making a few additional observations they parted, Darnley raising his hat coldly, as before.

He, however, believed still that his object would be attained, and hence conceiving that the fact of his having met her that morning formed an excellent prelude to another communication he, on reaching home lost no time in addressing and despatching the following note:—

"MY DEAR LADY CLEVELAND,—

"I cannot live without hope. I know that I have no claim upon your esteem: I know that I have no claim upon your sympathy; but although I have not the smallest right to expect you either to feel for me, or to consider the agony I endure, the knowledge of your possessing a kind, generous heart again prompts me to presume to address her who alone has the power to save me from despair."

"I have tried—heaven only knows how anxiously I have tried—to forget you; but your beautiful form haunts me still; still like celestial music your voice enchants my soul, at once rendering forgetfulness impossible, and torturing me with the conviction that I am still without hope. Hope, I therefore, again beg of you. I ask nothing but hope. Sustain me—bright angel!—give me hope!"

"VINCENT DARNLEY."

Caroline received this in the presence of Sir Arthur. Had it not been for that, she knowing the superscription to have been written by Darnley, would have returned it unopened; but as he was present, and as her servant delivered it as a note from Mrs. Darnley, to which no answer was required, she broke the seal, and having read it without any perceptible emotion, wrote the following note in return:—

"Lady Cleveland presents her compliments to Mr. Darnley, and begs to inform him that his note has been received, and that if he will call to-morrow morning at twelve, he shall have a verbal answer."

"Mrs. Darnley going to have another party, my dear?" inquired Sir Arthur, when the servant had quitted the room.

"No, I believe not; but I met her this morning."

"Nice woman, that Mrs. Darnley?"

"She is indeed, a very affectionate creature."

"Delicate—delicate. Can't live long. No stamina. No constitution. Fine fellow that son of hers?—very fine fellow? I like him: something like Charles—a splendid fellow."

"An agreeable person."

"Very. But Charles can beat him hollow!—in argument, science, anything. I never yet met with a man who could beat Charles. Had he been a blacksmith, Charles would have been a great man. Still, young Darnley is a very fine fellow. I like that young man very much."

The subject then dropped, and Caroline dwelt upon the step she had taken. The course she had pursued, however, had not been adopted without due consideration. She had previously conceived it to be probable that Darnley would address her again, and had made up her mind, if he should, to return his letter unopened, and desire him to call. The first part of her plan had been frustrated by the presence of Sir Arthur, but, as the interview had been, notwithstanding, appointed, her principal object had been attained.

But why had that interview been appointed? Darnley was puzzled at first to conjecture. Did she intend to play him any humiliating trick? How could he believe it? Did he not believe that she loved him? How, then, could he believe that she had appointed this interview for any other purpose than that of acknowledging the fact? The thing, after a little consideration, became, in his judgment, abundantly clear. She had appointed twelve o'clock, the very hour at which Sir Arthur was invariably from home! Could anything be more palpable? It was somewhat precipitate on her part, certainly; but did not that circumstance alone prove the ardour of her passion? Could he entertain a doubt upon the subject? No!—in imagination he saw it all with surpassing distinctness, and the bright prospect threw him into a state of perfect rapture! This, however, he concealed; one of his immediate objects being to appear extremely dull, and having passed a weary evening, dreamt throughout the night of the interview appointed for the morrow.

In the morning he rose early and dressed himself with unusual care, and almost counted the minutes which intervened between that and the hour appointed for Caroline to receive him, as he imagined, with open arms.

The clock struck eleven, and soon after this, he left the house on foot with the view of attracting as little notice as possible. He had then nearly two miles to walk, but he very soon accomplished the distance, and having done so, paced a lane in the immediate vicinity of the lodge, until he saw, to his horror, Sir Arthur on horseback approaching.

What was to be done? How was he to escape observation? It would never do to suffer himself to be seen! Feeling that not a single moment was to be lost, he sprang over the bank in an instant, and crouched behind the hedge.

Sir Arthur drew near, and Darnley trembled. If discovered, what excuse could he make? He might have been seen to leap the bank, and if he had been seen, he felt that suspicion would be excited. He wished he had not taken that stealthy step, which conscious guilt had prompted; he wished that he had met Sir Arthur boldly; but there he was, and it was then too late to move; nor did he move, he scarcely breathed, until Sir Arthur had actually passed.

He felt, of course, that this was not very auspicious, although of one thing he was then quite certain, namely, that Caroline had resolved on having an interview with him alone. He therefore adjusted his dress, which had been somewhat disordered, and having banished his fears, proceeded coolly towards the lodge.

It was then twelve o'clock, and when he rang at the gate, Caroline, who knew that he would be punctual, prepared to receive him.

He enquired for Sir Arthur, of course! and on being informed that Sir Arthur was from home, he sent up his card to Lady Cleveland, who immediately desired the servant to show him up.

The moment—the long expected, anxiously looked for moment—had now arrived, and his feelings on ascending the stairs were indescribable. How should he express his rapture on beholding her? Should he at once clasp her to his heart?

The servant ushered him into the drawing-room, when Caroline rose, and with a freezing air of dignity, waved her hand in silence towards a chair.

In an instant all his fond hopes vanished; he felt perfectly paralyzed; but on recovering himself somewhat, he approached her and offered his hand.

"Mr. Darnley," said Caroline, without receiving that hand, "I beg you will be seated."

"Mr. Darnley," she continued after a pause, during which he felt excessively awkward, "You have sent me two letters, one of which I have answered, the

other I have to answer now; but before I do this, Mr. Darnley, I have to ask what you propose?"

"Really, Lady Cleveland," said Darnley, who did not anticipate anything of this kind, nor did he know at all how to explain what he proposed!—"really, I was not prepared for this!"

"What then, Sir, were you prepared for?"

"Upon my honour," said he, with an extremely faltering voice, for he felt inexpressibly confused, "I—really—I was prepared to receive, as you stated, an answer to my letter."

"But before I give you an answer, it will be necessary for me to know what it is you propose?"

"Is not the letter itself sufficiently explicit?"

"No, Mr. Darnley; and if it were, my question is simple!—what is it you propose?"

"To love you for ever! With all my heart, with all my soul to love you! On my knees I swear!"

"Sir," exclaimed Caroline, rising, "I beg that you will continue to be seated. If," she added, on resuming her chair, "if your object be to love me, and no oath is required in this case—I, my answer is short, it being simply that as love is free to enter the breasts of all, you are of course at perfect liberty to entertain it. But is that your only object?"

"It is, and ever will be the object of my life."

"Then why address me on the subject? I have no control whatever over your feelings! If I had, why then indeed you might with reason address me, and in that case I should cause you to love me no more. But have you no latent object? Will you be ingenuous, Mr. Darnley? You speak of love; you assure me that you cannot live without hope. That assurance was unnecessary; no man can. You are not without hope; you have proved that you are not; for to be without hope were to be without an object, and an object you admit that you have. What is the hope then involved in that object? Will you be candid with me? Do you hope to compass my dishonour?"

Darnley was silent. The firmness of her voice, the intensity of her expression, her earnest penetrating gaze, and the general dignity of her presence, combined with the consciousness of that being indeed the hope he had cherished, inspired him with awe.

"I speak," resumed Caroline, after a pause, during which she kept her eyes fixed firmly upon him, "I speak as a woman, conscious of her strength, as one not prone to fly into any tragic passion when assailed, but prepared to meet her assailant, and by reason to repel him. I now therefore say to you at once, that if that be your object, and I fear there can be no doubt, Mr. Darnley that it is, that object will never be attained."

"Lady Cleveland," said Darnley, with comparative calmness, "that is not my object. I confess to you with shame that it was—it is useless I perceive to attempt to conceal it—that was my object, but is not now."

"Then I am glad that this course was pursued—glad, indeed—for your sake that I appointed this interview."

"I now begin to feel, Lady Cleveland, that you must despise me."

"Do not press that point. But how would you pretend to love one whose moral destruction you sought to compass? I say how could you pretend to love, feeling it could have been but pretence; for he who really loves, seeks to guard the object of his love, not to involve her in irretrievable ruin."

"This is not what I sought. My object was to protect her, to cherish her, to promote her felicity, by all the means at my command, to love, honour, adore her, and by devotion to render her the happiest of the happy."

"Would you clip the eagle's wings, that he might take a higher flight, or pluck out his eyes that he might see the sun more clearly, or pierce his heart that it might throbb with more rapture? No!—you would say that the pursuit of such a course for the attainment of such objects were madness!—and yet you would destroy the only true germ of happiness to make me the happiest of the happy, you would render me eternally wretched to fill me with delight—you would break my heart to fill it with joy!"

"I would not now; indeed I would not! I beg of you to ascribe the design, which I confess that I conceived, to thoughtlessness alone. My intentions were not so base as they appear; I did think that I had it in my power to make you happy—far happier than I imagine you can possibly be with a man of Sir Arthur Cleveland's years and habits."

"I must not allow anything in my presence to be said in disparagement of Sir Arthur. He is kind, affectionate, generous; and no one can attempt to disparage or to ridicule him without insulting me. He is, Mr. Darnley, a man of honour."

"Which I fear you do not conceive me to be."

"That point had better not be urged."

"But let me solicit your forgiveness; I feel that I do not deserve to be forgiven, but allow me to crave pardon for that conduct which you have taught me to regard with abhorrence. Do not utterly despise me; let me visit as usual; I will not again offend—indeed I will not."

At this moment Sir Arthur entered the gate, and Darnley, by whom he was perceived from the drawing-room, started up hastily, with the view of taking leave.

"Keep your seat, Mr. Darnley," said Caroline, "Sir Arthur, I am sure will be happy to see you."

Darnley felt half inclined to doubt that fact, and was therefore ill at ease, but his fears on that point were soon hushed, for Sir Arthur on entering the room shook him cordially by the hand, and pressed him earnestly to stop and dine with them, and entered into the various agricultural topics which had been suggested during his ride, and was altogether extremely communicative and gay. Darnley, however, still felt embarrassed, and therefore as soon as he conveniently could, he bade them adieu and departed.



(To be continued weekly.)

COUNTRY NEWS.

GUILDFORD SURREY SESSIONS.—The general quarter sessions for the county of Surrey were held on Tuesday, before G. T. Nicholson, Esq., chairman, the Earl of Lovelace, Mr. Kemble, M.P., Mr. Trotter, M.P., Sir R. Frederick, Bart., Hon. J. C. Norton, Colonel Challenger, and Messrs. Briscoe, Freshfield, Ross, Johnson, Sparkes, Westcar, Drummond, Hope, Puckle, Jeffrey, Best, Long, Mangles, the Rev. A. Onslow, &c. The calendar contained the names of a very few prisoners, and all the offences were of a most trifling description. The governors of the several gaols in the county made their reports, by which it appeared that in Horsemonger-lane there are at present 238 prisoners; in Brixton 250; in Guildford 145; and in Kingston 31. The gaols were all stated to be in a cleanly and healthy condition, and the prisoners generally orderly and well conducted.

IRSWICH.—On Friday, as Mr. Adams, supervisor of Excise, was passing through Shelley, he had occasion to leave his horse and gig while he surveyed Mr. Wilkinson's brick-yard; he secured the horse with a halter, leaving his two children in the gig. By some means it contrived to slip the halter, and commenced kicking and plunging in a furious manner, and then started off at a violent pace, throwing both the children out; the youngest, only two years old, received a slight cut in the body. They were immediately conveyed home, but one died in the evening; the eldest was very much bruised and shaken by the concussion. When the horse was caught it was found to be cut in a shocking manner, with both shafts by its side.

KENT.—DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Tuesday night, about eleven o'clock, a fire took place at the village of Burham, about six miles from Chatham, by which the malt-house and stock belonging to Mr. Hook, and also a windmill and a dwelling-house adjoining, were completely destroyed. The malt-house contained about 150 quarters of barley, the whole of which is consumed.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—NINE LIVES LOST.—A most melancholy accident occurred on Monday night last at Fenton, in Staffordshire, two miles from Lane End, by which nine lives have been sacrificed. At half-past five o'clock, all the colliers, with the exception of five men and two boys, had finished their work, and had safely ascended the shaft of the Greenfield's Ash Pit, at the Broadfield's Colliery, when the announcement was made that an explosion of fire-damp had taken place. Mr. Barton, the ground bailiff of the colliery, was instantly apprised of the occurrence, and in a few minutes vast numbers assembled. Mr. Barton immediately descended at the imminent risk of his own life, and never quitted the pit until the whole of the bodies had been extricated, a work of immense labour, and which was not accomplished until half-past eleven. Two colliers who descended to give their aid after Mr. Barton fell victims, and many others are now suffering from the effects of the noxious vapours they inhaled while engaged in their praiseworthy task. It is impossible to describe the scene, as body after body, completely lifeless, was drawn up—the screams of women and children, and the unexpressed groans of friends and neighbours were

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Madame GRISI respectfully informs the Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public, that her BENEFIT will take place on **THURSDAY** next, July 6, when will be performed Donizetti's new Opera of **DON PASQUALE** (produced with the greatest success at the Italian Opera, Paris). Norins, Mme. Grisi, Ernesto, Sign. Mario; Dr. Malatesta, Sign. Fornasari; Notary, Sign. Galli; Don Pasquale, Sign. Lablache. After which will be presented the Second Act of Bellini's Opera of **IL FIDELIO**, by Mme. Persiani, Sign. Fornasari and Mario. To be followed by the last scene of Donizetti's Opera of **ANNA BOLENA**, by Mme. Grisi. To conclude with the new Grand Ballet by M. Perrot, the Music by Sign. Pagni, with new Scenery, Decorations, &c., entitled **ONDINE**; ou, **La Naiade**. The scenery by Mr. William Grieve. Principal characters: Ondine, Mme. Cerito; Hydrota, Mme. Copere; Matteo (a young fisherman), M. Ernesto; Sign. Mario; Dr. Malatesta, Sign. Fornasari; Notary, Sign. Galli; Don Pasquale, Sign. Lablache. Villagers, Peasant Girls, Ondines, Naiades, &c. Dancers: Mme. Cerito, Mesdames. Camille, Scheffer, Pianquet, Benard, Galby, Chevalier, Ducie, and Mlle. Guy Stephan; M. St. Leon, and M. Perrot.

Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera-colonnade. Doors open at Seven, to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.

EXHIBITION of Sir GEORGE HAYTER'S GREAT PICTURE of the HOUSE of COMMONS, painted on 170 square feet of canvass, and contains Portraits of all the Members of Parliament, also a Portrait of her Majesty Queen Victoria, and various other works, forming a collection of more than eight hundred portraits of eminent personages of the present day. **OPEN** from Ten till dusk. At the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—Admission, 1s.

THE GRAND MODEL of the BASILICA of ST. PETER'S at Rome.—Under the patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, and likewise all the Crowned Heads of Europe. Executed by **ANDREA GAMBASSINI**, of Tuscany. The model is 21 feet in length and 12 feet in height, carved in oriental woods, with statues elegantly carved in ivory, being reduced to one-hundredth part of its original size. By its construction the internal parts are exhibited to the spectator, the construction of which occupied the artist fourteen years. Open daily, at 121, Pall-mall, from ten to eight. Admission, 1s.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A LECTURE on this subject, illustrated by Models of several kinds, which elevate themselves by mechanical force alone, is delivered at Two o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, at Eight o'clock. The exhibition of the Colossal Electrical Machine, the Diver, Diving Bell, New Dissolving Views, and the other various and instructive objects of the Institution, continues as usual. The original Crayon Drawings from the Cartoons at Hampton Court, by the late Mr. Hollo-way, with numerous other Works of Art, have recently been placed in the Gallery.—Admission, One Shilling. Schools, Half-price. Open Mornings and Evenings, except Saturday Evening.

WILSON'S SCOTTISH ENTERTAINMENTS, Music-Hall, Store-street.—On **MONDAY EVENING**, July 2, at Eight o'clock, Mr. WILSON will give **ANOTHER NIGHT OF ENTERTAINMENT**.—Pianoforte, Mr. Land. Songs:—"Here I am, there I am, Wandering Willie;" "O whistle, and I'll come to ye, my lad;" "Mary Morrison;" "Last May a braw wooer cam down the lang glen;" "O, this is no my ain lassie;" "Green grow the rushes O;" Part Second: "There was a lass, and she was fair;" "My tocher's the jewel;" "O poovith could;" "The battle of Sherramuir;" "Wilt thou be my dearie?" "Husband, husband, cease your strife;" "Here around the ingle blazing." Mr. Wilson will recite the poem of "Tam o' Shanter."

ONLY ONE IN THE WORLD.—**GLACIARIUM and FROZEN LAKE.**—The Artificial Ice, at the Baker-street Bazaar, seems to increase with the summer temperature its virtue of attracting vast numbers of distinguished visitors to witness the excellent skating on the Frozen Lake, with the beautiful Panorama of Lucerne, which, when lighted, as it is in the evening, and enlivened with chaste music, is indeed a delightful cool resort, and the admittance of 1s. very moderate.

THE CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE PARK CORNER.—This unique Collection consists of objects exclusively Chinese, and surpasses in extent and grandeur any similar display in the known world. The spacious saloon is 235 feet in length, and is crowded with rare and interesting specimens of *terre*. This Collection embraces upwards of sixty figures as large as life, portraits from nature, appropriately attired in their native costume, from the mandarin of the highest rank to the wandering mendicant; also many thousand specimens in natural history and miscellaneous curiosities, the whole illustrating the appearance, manners, and customs, and social life of more than three hundred million Chinese.—Open from Ten till Ten.—Admission, 2s. 6d.; Children under Twelve Years, 1s.

On the 8th of July will be published, price 18s., the **SECOND VOLUME** of the **ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS**, containing the Numbers for the Half Year ending June 24, 1843, splendidly bound in cloth, gilt edges, uniformly with Volume I.—Subscribers are informed that **COVERS**, made expressly for binding the Second Volume, may be had by order of all Newsmen and Booksellers, price 3s. each. Volume I. is reprinted, price One Guinea.

This day, price one shilling, Part 54, **TYAS' ILLUSTRATED SHAKSPEARE**, with numerous Designs by **KENNY MEADOWS**.—This beautiful Edition will be completed on the 1st of August. Subscribers are recommended to make up their sets immediately, as many of the Parts are nearly out of print.—R. Tyas, 8, Paternoster-row.

On the 5th of July will be ready, and may be had of all Booksellers and at the Libraries, in post 8vo., price 10s. 6d.,

CHANGE for THE AMERICAN NOTES: in LETTERS from LONDON to NEW YORK. "Look here upon this picture and on this"—London: WILEY and PUTNAM, Stationers-court. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black. Dublin: W. CURRY and Co.

SACRED MUSIC.—This day is published, and to be continued in Monthly Parts, price 1s. each, Part I. of **THE PEOPLE'S MUSIC-BOOK**, consisting of Psalm Tunes, Songs, Duets, Trios, &c., principally arranged for four voices, with an accompaniment for the Organ or Pianoforte. By **JAMES TULLIE**, Esq., Organist of Westminster Abbey; and **EDWARD TAYLOR**, Esq., Gresham Professor of Music. London: GEORGE VINTAGE, 26, Ivy-lane; and sold by all Booksellers.

DOMESTIC HAND-BOOKS for INVALIDS.—1s. each; by post, 1s. 6d. On **INDIGESTION, NERVOUSNESS, and DIET** with Diet Tables for all invalids, By **R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D.**, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. Also, by the Same Author.

On **CONSTIPATION and HÆMORRHOIDS**, with twenty-six engravings. **SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster-row; CARVALLO, 147, Fleet-street; HANNAY, 63, Oxford-street; MANN, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 21, Arundel-street, Strand.**

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DAVID FOGO, Secretary. N.B.—Agents are wanted in towns where none have yet appointed.

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A WATCH, AS A GIFT, from its particular properties, is the best expression of the truth and constancy of friendship: it is always with the owner, and always doing him service.—J. JONES, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, Watchmaker to the Admiralty, has on sale a great variety of Watches, suitable for all classes. The elegant gold horizontal watches, at 47 each, are suitable for ladies and gentlemen.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watch Work, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

WATCHES by WEBSTER and SON, Chronometer Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty, established 132 years, 3, Birch-lane.—The largest assortment of fine Second-hand Watches of any house in London, by the most eminent makers, many nearly equal to new, and at little above half their original cost, all of which W. and Son warrant. They consist of fine repeaters, duplex lever and horizontal escapements, all of superior manufacture. New Watches of the most elegant patterns upon the principle of their chronometers, to which the Government awarded the prizes three years in succession, with compensation balances to counteract the variations of temperature; also a large assortment of lever and elegant horizontal Watches for ladies and gentlemen, at considerably reduced prices. Old Watches taken in exchange. The most experienced workmen are employed on the premises in the repairing department.

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FIELD'S CHEAP STATIONERY and BOOK ESTABLISHMENT, 65, Quadrant, corner of Air-street.—Postage envelopes, 1s. per dozen; envelopes, 3d., 6d., 9d., and 1s. per hundred; letter paper, 3d., 4d., and 6d., per quire; note paper, 1d., 2d., and 4d., per quire; foolscap, 6d. per quire; blotting cases, 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d.; ditto, with locks, 2s., 3s., and 4s., each; pamphlet, boxes from 3s.; best sealing wax, ten sticks 1s.; Victoria stationery cabinets, containing note paper, wax, and envelopes, 1s. each; the celebrated magnus bonum steel pens, 6d. per doz.; copy books, 4d. each; self-lighting wax, 1s. per box; office inkstands, from 6d.; blotting pads, 1s. each; royal note paper, 1s. 6d. per packet of five quires; newly-invented pencil case, containing twelve useful articles, 3s. 6d.; Cumberland lead pencils, 6d. per dozen. Bibles, 2s.; Prayers, 1s. 6d.; Testaments, 6d.; church services complete, 4s.; music cases, with locks, 5s.

* Just published, a list of standard books, at very reduced prices; forwarded postage free.

THAMES REGATTA.—The Nobility, Gentry, and Public are requested to take notice that neither carriages or horses can be permitted to stop on or obstruct the passage over Fulham and Putney Bridge, on **MONDAY and TUESDAY** next, the days of this Regatta. Fulham-bridge, June 29, 1843.

A FAVOURABLE OPPORTUNITY for a YOUNG MAN wishing to commence **BUSINESS.** **TO BE DISPOSED OF, the LEASE of a HOUSE and SHOP** in the SILVERSMITH and JEWELLERY line, in one of the greatest thoroughfares in the City. Coming in very moderate; the present proprietor relinquishing business in consequence of ill health.—For particulars apply at Geo. PRACEY's pianoforte warehouse, No. 73, Bishopsgate-street-within.

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FURTHER REDUCTION IN TEA.—The East India Tea Company have again reduced the price of the poor man's tea; that which was 3s. per lb. may now be obtained at 2s. 11d.—or 17s. 6d. for the 6-lb. bag; other sorts, 3s. 4d. and 3s. 10d., 4s. 2d. and 4s. 6d.—No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street.

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GINGER BRANDY.—This invaluable Liqueur continues to be manufactured by VINCENT and PUGH, the original Proprietors, at their Distillery, 16, New Park-street, Borough, and 10, Rood-lane, City, and may be obtained of all the principal retail dealers in the metropolis, in bottles neatly sealed and labelled. **TO CONNOISSEURS IN BRANDY.**—They have also fully succeeded in bringing public notice the most perfect article ever yet offered, possessing both the delicacy of character and richness of bouquet natural to Cognac, they being supported in their assertion by the opinions of both the French growers, and the keenest judges in the English market. The PALE BRANDY is particularly recommended as something extremely curious.

CHASTON'S PATENT INDIAN-RUBBER ELASTIC CORN PLAISTERS are now generally admitted to be the most unique and best to eradicate either HARD or SOFT CORNS. From their elastic quality they can be worn with perfect ease, however tight the boot or shoe fits the foot. Invented and prepared by B. CHASTON, Chemist, Watton, Norfolk, and sold in Boxes 1s. 14d. each. N.B.—On receipt of Thirteen Stamps (free) a box will be forwarded (also free) to any part of the kingdom.

MOULD CANDLES to BURN WITHOUT SNUFFING.—**KEMPTON'S PATENT.**—These Candles do not require snuffing; they burn longer and are cheaper than any other candle; the flame is steady and brilliant. No metallic or deleterious matter is used in the manufacture. Price, 8d. per lb. Sold by G. E. Parish, Agent for Exportation, 21, Broad-street, City, and by Slodden and Stocking, 42, High-street, Marylebone; W. Gethin, Broad-street, City; W. Evans, Italian Warehouse, Greenwick; George Hawley, grocer, Pinfold-street, Hoxton; John Hawkins, grocer, High-street, Whitechapel; S. Game, Fish-street-hill; J. Pain, grocer, Bethnal-green-road; G. H. Hudson, 229, Blackfriars-road; C. H. Nicholas, 19, Bellingbrooke-row, Welworth; and at the Manufactory, Old Bargehouse, Christchurch, Surrey.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, CASH-BOXES, &c. **CHUBB'S NEW PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS** give perfect security from false keys, and also detect any attempt to open them. They are made to all sizes, and for every purpose to which locks are applied. These locks are strong, secure, simple, and durable. CHUBB'S Patent Fire-proof Safes and Boxes form a complete preservation for deeds, plans, books, &c. from fire and thieves. Cash Boxes and Japan Boxes of all sizes fitted with the New Patent Locks. A large assortment of the above on sale, by C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS BAZAAR, 58, BAKER-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE.—Wholesale and Retail for the sale of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, Tin, Copper, and Iron Cooking Utensils, Table Cutlery, best Sheffield Plate, German Silver Ware, Papier Maché Tea Trays, Tea and Coffee Urns, Stoves, Grates, Kitchen Ranges, Fenders and Fire Irons, with Baths of all kinds, shower hot, cold, vapour, plunging, &c.; together with Ornamental Iron and Wire Work, for Conservatories, Lawns, &c., and Garden Engines. All articles are of the very best description, and offered at exceedingly low prices, for cash only; the price of each article being marked in plain figures.

EASE and COMFORT in SHAVING.—Messrs. B. and S. COW-VAN'S invaluable CANTON STROP, or Quadrilateral Chinese Razor Sharpener, renders the operation of shaving no longer painful to the most tender skin. By a very simple process, the keenest edge may speedily be given to the bluntest razor or penknife. —B. and S. Cowvan's peculiarly tempered Razors and Shaving Powder. Specimens of the Stropps are now exhibiting at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and the Royal Adelaide Gallery, Lower-arcade, from whence the most flattering certificates have been sent, which may be seen at the inventors', B. and S. Cowvan, No. 164, Fenchurch-street, where the stropps, &c., may be obtained, as well as of all respectable perfumers, &c., in the United Kingdom, price 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 9s. 6d. Also may be had, Cowvan's Canton Razor Strop Paste, at 6d. and 1s. per packet. The Shaving powder, 1s. 6d. per box.—Caution: None are genuine except those marked and spelt B. and S. COWVAN.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is universally acknowledged to be the only article that will effectually produce and restore hair, prevent it from falling off or turning grey, free it from scurf and dandruff, and will render it delightfully soft and flexible. It will also preserve the coiffure in the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies.

Caution.—Ask for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, and see that those words are on the Wrapper; all others are gross impositions.—Price 3s. 6d. and 7s. Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

SEVENTH EMIGRANT SHIP for the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.—Clears out on the 20th JUNE, and Sails on the 5th JULY, for ALGOA BAY, direct, to follow the "BOWEN of STREATHAM," the very fast-sailing first-class Ship **ABBOTSFORD**, A. J. JAMES S. CHAMBERS, commander, 550 tons burthen, under the excellent, liberal, and punctual management of the previous ships. Each ship carries an experienced Surgeon. Superior accommodation, and height between decks six feet. **LOADING in the LONDON DOCK.**

DRAWN up by **MR. JOSEPH CHRISTOPHER'S SHIPS.**—Steerage Passengers (to be in Messes of Six or more, as the captain or surgeon may arrange) and Victualled according to the following scale, for One Adult:—Total per week: Best second Bread, 7lb.; prime meat Beef, 14lb.; prime mess Pork, 14lb.; preserved Meat, 14lb.; Fish, 1lb.; Flour, 14lb.; Oatmeal, 1lb.; Raisins, 4lb.; Suet, 3oz.; Peas, 1 pint; Rice, 1lb.; preserved Potatoes, 3lb.; Tea, 1oz.; Coffee, 14oz.; Sugar, 1lb.; Butter or Cheese, 6oz.; Pickled Cabbage, 2 pint; Salt, 2oz.; Mustard, 4oz.; Vinegar, 2 pint; Water, 21 quarts.—**INTERMEDIATE PASSENGERS.**—The same scale applies to intermediate passengers, with the addition of one pint of Ale or Porter, and half-pint of Brandy, or quarter-pint of Spirit per day. Intermediate Passengers provide their own Beds, but are found in Earthenware and 7½-lin-linen, and have Inclosed Berths. For cleanliness, new Beds and Bedding (Mattresses, Bolsters, two Blankets, and Rug), provided free of charge for Steerage Passengers.—All Emigrants should be vaccinated; all Married couples carry certificates of marriage, and, having children, possess certificates of baptism. Testimonials always desirable: with them letters are granted, procuring friends on arrival. Women receive the same rations as Men. Children receive rations in proportion: under twelve months receive no rations. Fresh Meat and Soft Bread supplied till passed the Downs, and as opportunities offer.—Daily Meals as follows:—Breakfast, Tea or Coffee, and Supper, Dinner, according to the above scale; Supper, Tea or Coffee, and Sugar. The Preserved Potatoes, being a nutritious vegetable, and unfailing throughout the longest voyage, supplied to all the passengers.

MEDICAL COMFORTS provided in the following proportions:—On every One Hundred passengers: 7 lb. Arrowroot; 32 lb. Preserved Beef; 100 pints Lemon-juice, and sugar to mix with it; 40 lb. Scotch Brandy; 12 bottles Port Wine; 12 do. Sherry Wine; 200 gallons Stout; 20 do. Rum; 10 do. Brandy. In case of illness Brandy served out; and, if required, 7oz. Molasses per week substituted for 6oz. Sugar, and half-pint Oatmeal per day for the Rice and Potatoes. Medical Comforts issued free to the surgeon deems proper. Women wet-nursing have a pint of stout per day, if advised by the surgeon.

To respectable Steerage Emigrants to this prosperous Colony Mr. Joseph Christopher's a willing to advance part of the passage-money, on receiving promissory notes. The passage averages 75 days: provisions on board for 105 days, as per Act of Parliament. These ships are punctual, but to show that they are so 2s. a day will be paid each passenger, if detained beyond the day above named. Passages in the Cabin, £38; Intermediate, £24; Steerage, £12 12s. cash. Berths to be secured by payment of half the passage-money. Under 2 years three children count as one adult; from 8 to 14, two; under 12 months, free. For Freight and Passage, apply immediately to Mr. JOSEPH S. CHRISTOPHER, Agent for Emigration to the Cape of Good Hope, East India Chambers, Leadenhall-street, London.—All the Emigrants by the Orator, Guardian, Ann, and Margaret Hardy arrived safe, and obtained immediate employment, only serving to increase the demand.—The Eighth Ship to follow in August.

BIOGRAPHICAL Sketch of RICHARD TOTHILL, Esq., of Heavitree, near Exeter, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and a Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company, London, who, from twelve years' extensive practical experience upon himself, his family, and at the Exeter Hygeian Dispensary, has indubitably proved the truth of the Hygeian system of medicine, and the fallacy of the contradictory theories pursued by the faculty at the present day. Mr. Tothill is the fourth son of the Rev. John Tothill, of Cheriton Bishop, rector of Hillisleigh, in the county of Devon, and was born at Exeter, in the year 1800. He received the first part of his medical education with William Collins, Esq., surgeon, of Kington, Devon; he ultimately concluded his studies at Saint Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and was examined for his diploma at the College of Surgeons, by the late John Abernethy, Esq. The following is extracted from Mr. Tothill's case as published by him in 1835:—"In Mr. Morrison's own words, I had passed my thirtieth year before I first saw the light—the true light that guided me to health; and from my boyhood I had passed a life of disease, physical misery, and woe. I began to run the gauntlet of all the remedies which physicians are in the habit of prescribing—nothing had any effect in giving me ease. Thus I continued year after year, struggling with disease. My speedy destruction was often looked for, my meridian of life passed, the powers and energies of life fast subsiding, my faculties impairing—I was fast descending into the grave. The slightest meal gave me all the horrors of indigestion—that long languid state in which the sufferer finds no ease or rest—perish, sleepless; my joints stiff, and my feet filled with excruciating pains, so that I could scarcely walk. Such was I in my thirtieth year, and from six years' occasional use of Mr. Morrison's medicines, on and off, for weeks and months at a time, I have arrived at a state of perfect health. I now only require occasional doses of them during the year to keep me in that state. My family have experienced the same benefit, and a few doses are kept in continual health. Can I, therefore, with such irrefragable proofs before my eyes, pursue the exercise of those fallacious theories which, as a medical man, I acquired in the medical schools?—Surely not. Heaven and earth cry against it!"—In consequence of the misrepresentations which have appeared in the medical papers and other channels respecting Mr. Tothill, we feel ourselves called upon to lay the above before the public.—(Signed) MORRISON and MOAT.—British College of Health, Hamilton-place, New-road, London, June 9th, 1843.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XXXII.



ALLHALLOWS, LONDON-WALL.

This church, dedicated to All-Saints, stands adjoining to the line of old London-wall, to the west of Broad-street, and from this circumstance had its second title to distinguish it from other churches also dedicated to All-Saints. In digging for a grave in the churchyard, in the year 1839, a mass of masonry, believed to be a portion of the London-wall, was uncovered behind the east end of the church, at about four feet from the present north wall of the yard.

There is no record of the foundation of Allhallows. The old church, in the pointed style, with a low timber tower, was taken down about 1764, and the present church erected on its site, at a cost of £2941. Mr. Dance, jun., was the architect. The first stone was laid July 10, 1765; the church was consecrated September 8, 1767. The exterior is of brick, and perfectly plain, except the tower, which is of stone, and surmounted by a small Corinthian temple. The tower itself is ill proportioned, and disfigured by an unsightly doorway.

Mr. Godwin describes the interior of the church as "a monument of bad taste, being not merely inappropriate, but of itself ill-designed, and very ugly. Attached columns, of the Ionic order, at the sides of the building, support a frieze instead of an entablature, from which rises a cambrated ceiling, divided into a number of small panels, all absurdly overlaid with leaves and flowers, by way of ornament. A niche-headed recess serves for the chancel: the upper part of this is also formed into sunk panels, each containing a flower. Light is admitted to the church from small windows on either of the cambrated ceiling. The pulpit is attached to the north wall, and is approached by a flight of steps from the vestry-room. A gallery at the west end of the church contains a diminutive organ. Over the communion table is a copy of Cortona's picture of 'Ananias restoring Paul to sight,' executed by Nathaniel Dance (afterwards knighted), and presented by him to the church. In the chancel is buried the Rev. W. Beloe, M.A., twenty years rector of this parish." Mr. Beloe was an erudite classical scholar, and was one of the librarians of the British Museum. He once lived in the house in Brompton-row which was formerly occupied by Count Rumford, and subsequently, for a time, by Sir Richard Phillips. Dr. Davys, the present Bishop of Peterborough, and tutor to her Majesty, was formerly rector of Allhallows.

According to the parish books (which commence in 1455), an "ancker," or hermit, resided near the church, and appears to have been a benefactor to it; but it is difficult at this time to imagine the residence of a lonely man in the parish of Allhallows, London-wall.

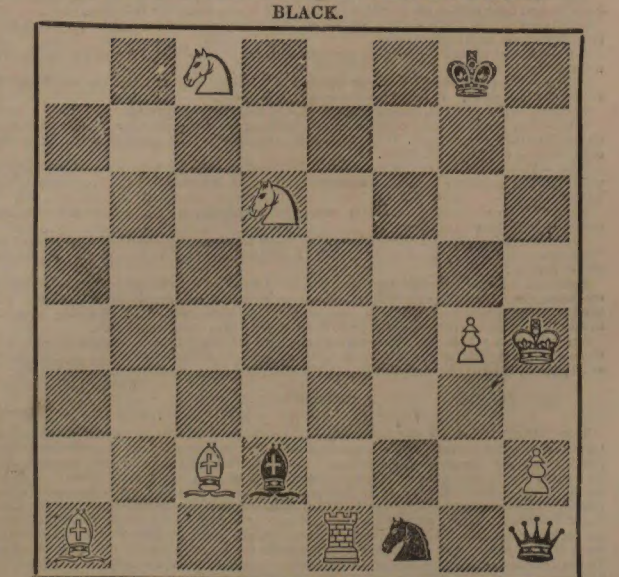
CHESS.

Solution to problem No. 28.

WHITE.	BLACK.
B to K Kt 7th disc. ch.	K to K Kt one
R to K R 8th ch.	K to K B 2nd
R to K B 8th ch.	K to K 3rd
R takes P at K B 6th ch.	K to Q 4th
R to Q 6th ch.	K to K 5th
R to Q 4th ch.	K to K B 6th
R to K B 4th ch.	K to K 7th
R to K B 2nd ch.	K to Q 6th
B to his own square ch.	K to K 5th
R to K B 4th ch.	K to Q 4th
R to Q 4th ch.	K to K 3rd
R to Q 6th ch.	K to K B 2nd
R to K B 6th ch.	K to Kt 1st
R to K B 8th ch.	K to R 2nd
R to K R 8th checkmate.	

PROBLEM, No. 29.

White to mate with the Knight's Pawn in five moves.



WHITE.

Solution in our next.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Palmer and Clayton), 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 128, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, July 1, 1843.